

YANKS WIN SERIES

By Lester Rodney

Undersold all year long, a battered and battering New York Yankee team scored a smashing 10-6 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday at Ebbets Field to win the World Series four games to one and take their place with 11 Yankee champions of the past. The rip roaring finale found Yankee bats smoking, with Bobby Brown and Gene Woodling leading the clubbing and Joe DiMaggio clouting a home run at last, while the Dodgers rallied typically to throw a scare into the winners, and were extinguished, also typically, by the peerless Joe Page.

This was a runaway game before 33,711 fans in the warm Brooklyn sun, until Vic Raschi, tired out by three gruelling assignments within nine days, weakened and the never-say-die Dodgers tried to close in.

Finally, when Gil Hodges smashed a three-run homer to climax a four-run Dodger rally in the seventh, the margin became too close for comfort and once again manager Casey Stengel had to call on the good left arm of Page.

Page, himself weary from a long pitching stint in Friday's game, strode to the mound and wound it up magnificently. In the ninth, with the lights turned on for the first time in a World Series game, he got in a hole right at the start as pinch-hitter Eddie Miksis hit a double down the left field line.

Bearing down, he struck out Duke Snider, who went down swinging for the third time in the game giving him eight strikeouts for the series to tie a record. The ever-menacing Jackie Robinson went out on a called third strike, but he worked too carefully on Gene Hermanski and walked him on a three-two pitch.

That brought up Hodges, the big blaster, whose homer in the seventh put the Dodgers back into the ball game—more or less. Should he repeat now with two runners on base it would be 10 to 9 and there might be panic.

But Page saw that there would be no such nonsense as that. He laid one in with the count two strikes and one ball and it tantalized Gil. He took a vicious cut, but got nothing except good Brooklyn fresh air and another World Series was down in the books.

Raschi yielded the first Dodger run in the third on Campanella's double, an infield out and a single by Reese. That didn't worry anybody or stir any emotions in the Dodger camp, especially when DiMaggio followed with his homer.

It was 7 to 1 in the Yankee fifth when Woodling
(Continued on Back Page)

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MARC WARNS OF EFFORTS TO SABOTAGE REGISTRATION

—See Page 2

On the Spot
Reports from

Steel and Mine Fronts

★ PITTSBURGH—Bernard Burton

★ LACKAWANNA—Joseph North

★ GARY—James West

—See Pages 3 and 5

RALLY FOR '12' TOMORROW MADISON SQ. PARK, 5-7 P.M.

A protest demonstration against the frameup trial of the leaders of the Communist Party will be held tomorrow evening from 5-7 p.m. in Madison Square Park.

The demonstration was called by Trade Union Committee to Defend the 12 Communist Leaders. The call for the demonstration came from Ben Gold, chairman of the committee and President of the CIO International Fur & Leather Workers. Charging that the trial in Foley Square was a "legal massacre" by a "bosses' court," Gold urged trade unionists "to deliver a real people's verdict" by demanding the acquittal of the Communist leaders at the demonstration.

Twelve union leaders here joined Gold in calling the rally.

Also backing the rally is the American Labor Party, which urged its supporters to come to the rally. Arthur Schutzer, executive secretary of the ALP, stated that "the voice of the people will be heard above the rap of Judge Medina's gavel."

—See p. 2 for lead-off defense summary

REGISTER TODAY from 5 pm
to 10:30 pm

Isserman's Address to Jury in Trial of '12'

The defense attorneys in the trial of the national Communist leaders at Foley Square will continue their summations to the jury this morning at 10:30 a.m. The first portion of the summation to the jury Friday by Abraham Isserman, attorney for Gil Green and John Williamson, is as follows:

The trial in many ways has been unprecedented. This is not merely a matter of length, this is not merely a matter of the number of defendants. It was basically and essentially due to the one fact that we all understand now, that this was not just an ordinary criminal trial.

The defendants contended from the very beginning, and the evidence certainly pointed it out, that underneath the issues of this case are political issues from which this case cannot be divorced and has not been divorced.

As much as it will be insisted that actually 11 defendants are on trial, and there is no question about the reality of that, we think by the very nature of this case this is a trial of a political party, a minority political party, a working-class political party.

Take out of this trial the resolutions, decisions and the political activities of the Communist Party since July, 1945, and there is nothing left for you to consider. Take out of this trial the books containing the principles and philosophy of Marxism-Leninism, a philosophy over 100 years old, take out of this trial the books and pamphlets and discussions of political and philosophical and social issues and there is nothing left, nothing.

And so, however we look at it, there is in the dock with the defendants the Communist Party, the question of whether or not it will be outlawed by your decision; and the question of whether or not American people will have the right to hear and consider opinions of any kind, dangerous though some people may believe them to be, in the marketplace of ideas which was provided for us in the Constitution and without which our Constitution would not have been adopted. Without the Bill of Rights there would have been no Constitution because the American people insisted on it.

And so the very heart of this case is the question whether under the Constitution and under the law of this land the teachings of the defendants are ideas which, after 30 years of the organization of the Communist Party, the American people will no longer be permitted to hear.



ISSERMAN

In those days it was Thomas Jefferson who was the subject of attack and his followers who sympathized with the struggles that were going on in France at that time, and under the Alien and Se-

dition Act political leaders were put in jail, editors were arrested, sentenced and went to prison, and a hysteria ruled the country, and we turned our back, albeit for a very short span of years, upon the fundamental constitutional rights under which America, unafraid of ideas, allows those ideas to play back and forth amongst the people, allows the issues that are developed out of those ideas to be decided by the people and by their majority choice.

In a very short span of time the Alien and Sedition laws were discarded. The people who were jailed were released and Congress repaid the fines and repented for the shame of America in trying to put ideas in some kind of protective custody, in trying to shield the American people from the influx of ideas.

You will be convinced before summations are through and after the summations, and after you have considered the evidence, that the activities of the defendants complained of by the prosecution, and brought to you through the witnesses that were on the stand, when analyzed were nothing but activities in the realm of political

(Continued on Page 8)

Marc Warns On Bars to Registration

With registration week for the November elections opening in New York City this afternoon, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, has alerted all ALP campaign workers to be on guard against "hounding, harassing and stalling actions" by Tammany and GOP election officials, aimed at robbing citizens of their right to register.

Rep. Marcantonio's warning, issued at weekend meetings of his campaign workers, recalled the attempts made last year, particularly in the Puerto Rican community in Harlem, to discourage registration.

"This year, because of the large ALP registration and the possibility of an ALP victory, we can expect more of these tactics and a stepping-up of the phony, trumped-up challenges to fully qualified voters," he declared.

The polls will be open from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. today through Friday, and from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Saturday.

WATCHING TURNOUT

All parties are anxiously watching the turnout as a tipoff on the results in November.

Democratic machine statisticians are hoping for a mark of 2,300,000 to 2,400,000, or little more than half of the eligible electorate, and only slightly higher than the 1945 registration figures, when the voting population was considerably smaller. They figure that a lower registration will mean that their own machine vote has not been fully recorded, while a higher one will mean a turnout of independent voters, most of whom will vote for Rep. Marcantonio.

Backers of Newbold Morris, Republican-Liberal nominee for Mayor, likewise fear that a large registration, particularly in Negro, Puerto Rican and working-class areas such as New York's East Side, will favor Rep. Marcantonio. Morris' meetings in Harlem, East Side and the Bronx have been terrible busts thus far, and both Morris and his campaign directors are known to feel that as of now, Rep. Marcantonio is considerably

(Continued from Page 9)

Marcantonio Blasts Budget Plan of Wall St.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, yesterday denounced the Citizens Budget Commission as "arrogant and undemocratic" and charged that it sought to cut city services to reduce taxation on big business and real estate.

Replying to a letter from the Commission to all candidates asking their views on city issues, Marcantonio declared that the commission had a controlling voice in both the Republican and Democratic Parties and was spearheading a drive for a 15-cent fare. He pointed out that there was not a single representative of labor on its trustees, while there were seven big realty men, five bank representatives and six large landholders.

He charged that the Commission's demand for "better management" was a "threat to cut the wages and the jobs of thousands of city employees."

Stating his views on municipal affairs, Marcantonio declared he supported the following program:

- Improve and extend city services, financing the improvements through higher taxes on the wealthy.
- Return to the 5-cent fare.
- More state aid to the city.
- Higher pay and better conditions for city employees.

Paul L. Ross, ALP candidate for Comptroller, in a Yiddish language broadcast Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. over WEVD charged Mayor O'Dwyer with betrayal of his promises to the people by raising subway fares to 10 cents. Ross,

WMCA Again Censors Speech In Election Drive for Davis

For the second time within a week, station WMCA censored important sections of election speeches delivered by Communist leaders. On Friday night, important sections of a speech by Howard Johnson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party educational committee, which dealt with Stuyvesant Town Jimcrow.

Censored

The following are the sections which WMCA censored from the speech of Howard Johnson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party educational committee.

Never in any country in the world has there been such a many-sided conspiracy against the people and their interests.

Standard Oil has followed a policy of fomenting Arabs against Jews in the Middle East. Standard Oil has followed a policy that endangers the democratic existence of the state of Israel.

And just as Standard Oil follows a policy of fomenting Arabs against Jews, Metropolitan Life, its sister corporation, follows a policy of dividing the people, breeding race hatred here in New York City.

As the largest absentee plantation owner in the South, it is responsible for lynch law, brutality, and poverty in the South of the poor white masses and the depriving of the Negro people of American citizenship. Metropolitan Life is attempting to extend the violent racism of the South to the north, symbolized in the Jimcrow policy that bars Negroes from residence in Stuyvesant Town. . . .

But Metropolitan Life does not dominate alone the policies of the Republican and Democratic Parties. It also dominates the jury system of the whole structure of the courts. How is this done? Well, the big insurance corporations have seen to it that a member of their board of directors, Judge Knox, supervises the appointment of judges to all the courts in the Southern District of New York.

Judge Knox is on the board of directors of Equitable Life Insurance Co., a sister corporation of Metropolitan Life, controlled by the Rockefellers. Is it any wonder then that his hand-picked appointee is exhibiting such bias and prejudice against any defendants who fight against the insurance company's policies of Jimcrow in housing like in Stuyvesant Town?

Is it any wonder that the Metropolitan Life-dominated court apparatus is interested in putting leaders of the Communist Party, such as Ben Davis, in jail. No, it is no wonder, because Ben Davis and his fellow Communist leaders have been in the forefront of the fight to end Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town.

To have a Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. judge try Ben Davis for his political convictions is about as fair as a trial of Communists, anti-fascist fighters in Germany, with Hitler, Goering and Goebbels as the judges.

who quit a \$14,000 a year job as administrative assistant to O'Dwyer over the fare issue, related the details of the Mayor's deal with Gov. Dewey to jam through the fare increase.

Tonight (Monday) Ross will broadcast over WMCA at 8:30 p.m. on "The Hate Campaign."

A series of six weekly broadcasts by Ewart Guinier, ALP candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, will begin this week on Wednesday night at 9:30 p.m. over WMCA. A feature of the

series will be the presentation of a different ALP councilmanic candidate on each program.

The Garment Center ALP announced a series of daily noon open air rallies in the dress district, at which ALP candidates will speak.

In Washington Heights a Victims of Nazism Committee for Marcantonio was formed to support the Congressman's demand for a probe of U. S. policy in Germany.

Because the Communists, progressives and ALP candidates expose the hypocritical policies of the two major parties, he declared, "the federal government and local government are using terror, intimidation, and violence against the Communists and progressives."

"This is true of Dewey in Peekskill," he said, "who whitewashed those who attempted to snuff out the life of the great Paul Robeson and called for indictment of those patriotic Americans who defended the life of Paul Robeson."

ing issue in this campaign is whether we will have a city government whose policies are governed by an outlook of peace, or a city government whose policies are governed by an outlook of war preparation.

The candidates of the big, war-breeding monopolies are the candidates of the two major parties, the Republicans and Democrats, and their arm, the Liberal Party," Johnson stressed. "The peace candidates are those of the American Labor Party, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Ewart Guinier and Paul Ross."

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JOHNSON

WALLACE TO SPEAK ON WJZ FOR MARCANTONIO TUESDAY

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, announced that Henry A. Wallace, leader of the Progressive Party, would broadcast over Station WJZ tomorrow, Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 7:15 p.m. in a specially scheduled program. Wallace will speak on the municipal campaign.

Organize Mass Picketing in Gary

By James West

GARY, Ind., Oct. 9.—Despite efforts of certain leaders of the steel union to limit the number of pickets and discourage rank and file mass participation in strike activity, picket lines in this strike are better

manned and in better shape at the main mills in the Indiana Calumet than in the 1946 strike.

Reports come in daily to report picket line incidents which reflect the fighting spirit and mood of the striking steelworkers.

Pickets at the Inland Steel plant in Indiana Harbor, which have been averaging better than 50 at the large gates for each turn of picket duty, early this week saw Llewellyn, superintendent of the plant, approaching the main gates.

Figuring that Llewellyn was trying to pull a Grace on them, wherein he had an "amiable chat" with pickets at the Bethlehem mills and then walked in, the picket decided that Llewellyn wasn't going into the mill.

PICKET FORM BARRIER

Locking arms, the men spread themselves across the street and formed a solid mass barrier as the plant superintendent came closer.

"You can't stop me from going in there," he shouted.

"The heck we can't," replied the pickets.

"The president of your local said it was okay for me to go in, boys," sputtered Llewellyn.

"He said no such thing!" was the comeback.

Llewellyn then said "call him and see."

Harry Powell, president of Local 1010, was called and he came down.

"Tell them you said it was o. k. for me to go into the mill," ordered Llewellyn.

"I never said anything like that," calmly replied Powell.

Superintendent Llewellyn turned and went back as picket jeered and laughed at him.

ANTI-LABOR PAPER

Photographers from the Chicago newspapers and major news services swooped down upon the mass picket lines at the Gary Works of the Carnegie-Illinois plant here.

The huge line seldom had below 200 men and often higher than 500 men.

Suddenly some alert pickets

Says Truman Betrayal Caused Steel Strike

Special to the Daily Worker

SYRACUSE, Oct. 9.—Elliot Payne, American Labor Party candidate for Councilman from the Fourth District, in a broadcast here Wednesday night charged that the steel strike was caused by the "betrayal of American workers" by the Truman Administration and the 81st Congress.

Speaking over station WOLF, Payne pledged the full support of the ALP to 2,000 steel strikers here. Payne, who is a shop worker and an active trade unionist, charged that the findings of the Steel Fact Finding Board set up by President Truman "attempted to force a settlement of the steel negotiations, which would do away with collective bargaining and free trade unions."

Payne urged his listeners to give "food, clothing, medical assistance and fuel" to the strikers in addition to helping them on the picket line. He also demanded prompt payment of unemployment insurance to the strikers and pledged that there would be no use of police against the pickets.

spied the photographer from the Gary Post-Tribune, whose anti-labor and anti-progressive stories, especially in the past year, has aroused the contempt of a large section of the people.

"There's the Post-Tribune photographer, boys; don't let that paper take any pictures of this line."

The word spread quickly, picket signs were lowered, backs turned on the Tribune man, while others moved quickly to drive him off.

He left, and the Gary Post-Tribune gets its pictures of the

(Continued on Page 9)

5 Million Still Jobless, UE Economists Report

Unemployment in early September remained at approximately five million despite the apparent "pick-up" or "leveling off" in business conditions, the CIO United Electrical Workers stated yesterday in releasing its monthly unemployment estimate.

The UE estimate of 4,912,000 unemployed indicates that the official Census estimate understated unemployment in September by about 1,600,000.

The recent decline in unemployment from the peak reached this summer reflects mainly the withdrawal of summer job-seekers from the labor market rather than any real expansion of job opportunities. The number of non-farm jobs in August and September this year averaged 850,000 less than in August and September 1948 even by Census estimates. Meanwhile, the number of persons of working age

had increased by 1,100,000. Thus, by any realistic definition of maximum employment the economy was about 2,000,000 jobs worse off.

The UE asserts the Census Bureau understates unemployment because it fails to count as unemployed persons on temporary lay-off and waiting to start new jobs, persons out of work and seeking a job but who may have worked as little as one hour during the week, and many persons on the "fringe" of the labor market who would be actively seeking work except for temporary illness, indefinite layoff, or because no work is available in their community or line of work.

Coal and Steel - One Strike Against Common Enemy

By Bernard Burton

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9.—There is one thing that impresses anyone going through the strikebound steel and coal towns of this industrial heartland. Although the strikes are being fought by two separate unions, the fight is against the same group of employers, the steel barons, the most ruthless and most powerful union-haters in the world. More, the outcome of these strikes—which in essence are one—will go far in setting the course and perspective for the entire labor movement. There is more at stake than the issues of pensions and welfare, the immediate cause of the strike. At issue is whether the corporations, with the aid of the government, will succeed in Taft-Hartleying—company-unionizing—the labor movement.

URGE SUPPORT

And because these things are at stake, it is essential that all sections of the labor movement spring unhesitatingly to the support of the miners and steel workers. Political differences have to take a back seat in this strike. The right to maintain fighting, free unions is joined in this struggle.

That the coal and steel struggles are one in essence is clear the moment one steps into this city of steel. For nearly a week now the pro-employer newspapers here have been giving the main play and largest headlines to coal.

There is good reason. "The steel barons will fail in their conspiracy against labor if they cannot crack the coal miners. Steel cannot be produced if U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Jones and Laughlin and the rest are unable to bring their captive mines into operation. Furthermore, it is the miners who set the pace by winning their pension and welfare fight last year and who are now fighting for an improved pension fund as well as other gains, such as a shorter work week."

It is also the miners who, with their militant traditions and proved union loyalty, represent the most formidable opposition to the plot of the steel trust.

As the president of a UMW local at a Bethlehem-owned mine put it: "The miners would die for the union."

That is not to say that the steel workers are any less determined to fight it out. The oft-repeated press stories of employer-striker "harmony" on the picket lines are illusory because they tell only of surface appearances. They don't probe into the reasons that compelled half a million workers to walk out upon the receipt of a telegram from Philip Murray.

They don't explain how it is that these men are determined to stay out until the employer front is cracked, even though there is much fear of a long strike. Thousands had been working parttime, many more thousands had been laid off, and savings had been used up.

But as one steel picket, a veteran of the '36 and '46 strikes, told me: "Don't kid yourself. Sure things are quiet and you don't see hundreds of men around. But let one guy go through that gate and you'd see every man in the union down here."

It would be hard to tell here just from appearances that a general industry strike is being conducted. At some gates you see one or two pickets sitting around with strike placards perched against the gate; occasionally one even sees a gate without any pickets, just a strike placard. In one case, at J&L in Hazelwood, two pickets and three mill cops were seated at the gate, chatting in what appeared to be an amiable fashion.

It is true that one does not see pickets in the mine towns either. But that's nothing new. There is no mistake that the miners are

mobilized to fight in their own ways, as the would-be strikebreakers in Clearfield and Blair Counties discovered to their regret.

"The miners would die for the union," the UMW local president said.

I asked Evans "Buck" Jones, president of Steel Local 1272 (J&L) how he explained the difference, the surface calmness of this strike as compared to '46 or '36. Jones, thinking for a moment in the sparsely occupied strike soup kitchen, replied, "Things are a lot quieter now."

"In '46 we jumped the gun, this

time we just waited for the strike call."

He added that the great amount of parttime work and unemployment had something to do with the men hoping to the last minute that a strike could be avoided.

"Do you think it would have anything to do with the fact that wages have not been raised as a demand this time as compared to the other strikes?" I asked.

Jones said that wage demands have been reinstated with the forcing of the strike.

"You mean you won't settle

(Continued on Page 9)

Gary Steel Strikers Hear Mrs. Robeson

GARY, Ind., Oct. 9.—More than 500 Calumet residents, mainly striking steelworkers, turned out to a mass meeting in defense of civil liberties to hear and greet Mrs. Paul Robeson.

The meeting was held at the St. Paul Baptist Church, which co-sponsored the meeting with the Progressive Party. Rev. L. K. Jackson was master of ceremonies.

Other speakers included Willard B. Ransom, state president of the NAACP; Dr. G. Duncan Hinkson, Lawrence Meskimen of the Progressive Party, and youth leaders Chatman Wailes and Eleanor Kates.

The meeting was a demonstra-

tion of unity against the KKK attacks upon the Beachhead for Democracy, endorsing the beachhead action and condemning the police and local newspaper aid to the KKK forces. It called for federal and local action against the Klan.

Mrs. Robeson, who received a prolonged ovation, told of the Peekskill battle for civil rights, holding it up as an example of what the united people can do to repulse the forces of reaction. Relating Peekskill to the fight of the colonial peoples, she declared that the people of China had answered Wall Street's effort to foist Chiang

(Continued on Page 9)

AFL Parley Pushes 'Cold War' Drive

By Ruby Cooper

ST. PAUL, Oct. 9.—After a full week of sessions, the stand-out feature of the American Federation of Labor convention here is the almost fantastic extent to which it is gripped by the "cold war" psychosis.

A review of the week's business shows that promotion of the "cold war" has almost pushed into the background entirely the very basis of the AFL, protection and advancement of the economic conditions and living standards of its estimated 8,000,000 members.

Eighty-five percent of the speakers have centered their speeches around the "cold war" and further extension of its support by the AFL.

For all intents and purposes, the State Department and its "cold war" policy.

Some other issues—unemployment, social legislation, organizing the unorganized and political action—began to edge their way into the convention in the latter days of last week's sessions.

The "cold war" barrage was expected to continue in a scheduled major speech tomorrow by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson and the report of the AFL's interna-

tional relations committee. The convention is scheduled to wind up Tuesday.

A large number of government figures, in addition to those who made addresses, have been on the scene to help steer the convention in support of the "cold war."

GOVT REPRESENTATIVES

These include representatives from the State Department, the Economic Cooperation Administration (Marshall Plan agency), Department of Defense and Department of Labor.

Voice of America representatives, including Liston Oak, Trotskyite expelled from the Communist Party, have been working at recording all the "cold war" speeches for re-broadcast throughout Europe.

The extraordinary concentration on the "cold war" and anti-Communism is known to stem directly from the Social Democratic elements in the convention led by

(Continued on Page 9)

'12' Warn of Peril to Liberty of All

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By Harry Raymond

Whether or not the American people will have the right to "hear and consider opinion of any kind." That is the question being decided in U. S. district court in Foley Square. Attorney A. J. Isserman told the jury Friday in the political trial of the national Communist leaders.

Isserman, the first defense lawyer to address the jury in the final summations of the nine-month-old heresy trial, warned that a guilty verdict would be an act of outlawing a legitimate American political party, the Communist Party, destroy constitutional rights of all Americans and place the "deadly hand of censorship upon us."

Louis F. McCabe, grey-haired veteran attorney from Philadelphia, followed Isserman before the jury. He asserted, as did Isserman, that prosecutor John F. X. McGohey had failed to prove by testimony of 13 prosecution witnesses that the defendants taught and advocated overthrow of the U. S. government by "force and violence" as charged in the indictment.

McCabe dramatically reviewed the testimony of the prosecution witnesses, chief of whom he characterized as "vile informers."

"The very name informer is unique in the language of all people of the world," McCabe said, pounding his fist on a small desk before the jury box.

The word "informer," he stated, referring to John Blanc and other FBI stoolpigeons who testified, is a "hated word" carrying with it the adjectives "filthy, dirty, despicable, lying."

"Which of them would you trust in a matter of highest interest to yourself?" McCabe asked after listing the names of the government witnesses.

"Even Mr. McGohey could not keep from your knowledge the fact these informers were paid informers. Each one had his price."

Isserman opened the defense summation promptly at 10:30 a.m. The tall, slightly stooped veteran labor lawyer walked to the rail that separates the jurors from the area where counsel, defendants and the prosecution staff were sitting.

He told the jury the trial was "unprecedented."

"As much as it will be insisted that actually 11 defendants are on trial—and there is no question about the reality of that—we think by the very nature of this case this is a trial of a political party, a minority political party, a working-class political party," he said.

He argued that if the resolutions and political activities of the Communist Party since July, 1945 are taken out of the case "there is nothing left for you to consider."

"Take out of this trial the books containing the principles and philosophy of Marxism-Leninism, a philosophy over a hundred years old, take out of this trial the books and pamphlets and discussions of political and philosophical and social issues and there is nothing left," Isserman began.

"And so, however you look at it, there is in the dock with the defendants the Communist Party, the question of whether or not it will be outlawed by your decision."

But a far greater question be-

fore the jury, he said, was "whether or not the American people will have the right to hear and consider opinions of any kind, dangerous though some people may believe them to be, in the market place of ideas which was provided for us in the Constitution and without which our Constitution would not have been adopted."

HEART OF CASE

The very heart of the case, he said as he surveyed the men and women of the jury, is whether the political teachings of the defendants, after 30 years of existence of the Communist Party, U. S. A. will be permitted to be heard by the American people.

"Once the deadly hand of censorship clamps down upon us, and it does not matter whether it is by a blue pencil or a criminal prosecution in a courtroom or the fear of prosecution," Isserman declared, "America has turned its back on its glorious traditions. Then America has deprived itself of one weapon, the free discussion of ideas, with which it can face a changing world and a changing future."

Isserman told the jury that if the activities and teachings of the defendants are found "unconstitutional" then no political party, no organization, no person "is safe in our country from that point on."

He said that the Communist leaders are not on trial for the things they said and wrote and taught and advocated. It is not the defendants' interpretation of Marxism-Leninism which was placed before the jury, he explained, but the interpretation of Marxism-Leninism made by the prosecutions star witness, Louis F. Budenz, a renegade from the Communist Party and an FBI anti-labor informer.

Budenz, the lawyer stated, came into court with a "bag full of Aesopian tricks," a "false interpretation, a wrong interpretation" of Marxism-Leninism, "one cooked up in his own mind."

"We have here a trial in which these defendants are being tried for an interpretation of their ideas by someone else," the lawyer said, "a renegade from their party."

It is a "grave" charge that the jury must consider, Isserman continued.

Isserman pointed out that the indictment does not set forth a single overt act which would tend to show in any way that in the three year period covered by the indictment that the defendants actually carried out the conspiracy charged by the government.

The political issues of the case, the lawyer argued, may not be "most exciting," but these activities are the very heart of the case. He called the prosecution theory of the case a "cloak and dagger" one. The issues of Marxism-Leninism which brought about a serious disagreement between Communist Party Chairman William Z. Foster and former Communist Secretary Earl Browder had nothing to do with "force and violence."

The central issue in the discussions which brought about reconstitution of the Communist Party in 1945, he said, was the question of imperialism and the correct Marxist interpretation of the manner in which the decisions of the historic Teheran meeting of the big powers.

"Yes," Isserman continued. "Mr. Foster talked about socialism. He agreed and continued to agree with the decision of the Communist Political Association, as the Communist Party does to this very day, that socialism would not be an immediate issue in the postwar period. And he didn't let the matter rest there. He said that the Communist Party must develop a positive position in respect to socialism, that the whole question of the advance to socialism will be in for a fresh discussion in the new world conditions."

"And he did say, as he had a right to say and has a right to say, and as you have a right to say or not to say, and certainly as you and the American people have a right to hear . . . that socialism is the only final solution for our nation's troubles. Agree or disagree, a man has a right to say that and to think it and to act on it."

The famous article by Jacques

Duclos in "Cahiers de Communisme" in April, 1945, assailing Browder's revision of Marxism as "notorious" could certainly not be considered as part of a "conspiracy," Isserman told the jury.

He pointed out that Duclos had obviously written the article as an attack on Browder's position which he feared was spreading in the ranks of the French Communist Party.

"There isn't a bit of evidence in this case that a single defendant heard of that article in any other way or from any other source except as they got it out of this magazine and translated it," Isserman declared.

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Doughnuts Don't Bribe Steel Pickets

By Joseph North

LACKAWANNA, N. Y., Oct. 9. —The pickets here say that when management dispenses coffee and doughnuts and hands you television sets to watch the World Series, it's time to watch your pocket-book.

They say who ever heard of Bethlehem Steel giving anything away-free? This is what you hear from the little squads of uneasy pickets at the various gates along the five-mile stretch of plant from Buffalo through Lackawanna. "What's the company got up its sleeve?" is on the mind of most steel workers. Beware Greeks bearing gifts.

Men who work steel are practical men. If the company's suddenly so damn generous why doesn't it concede the pension and welfare demand? What's up, Mr. Eugene Grace's well-tailored sleeve, handing out doughnuts and talking to the strikers like a big-hearted grandmother?

PICKETS' SIGNS

The picket shelters are manned by little knots of six-eight men and bear signs that say, "We want a decent old age," or "We're striking for human rights." Many have portable radios and listen to the World Series; others are playing

STRIKERS WARY OF BETHLEHEM'S GIFTS

pinocle in the brilliant sunshine as the radio blares the strikes and balls. But beneath it all is a heightened sense of uneasiness. Something's phony, you hear.

Walk through the streets of Lackawanna begrimed with the smoke from the tall chimneys across the highway and talk to the men along Lohr and Ridge. The town has much the feel of a frontier town in the Eighties—long stretches of one-story stores, bars, taverns, restaurants. Chat with the men, Negro, white, Polish-American, Irish, the hardy, keen, knowledgeable men who make steel and you hear:

"We'll stay out till we win. The union depends on victory."

You hear: "But this never happened before. What the hell's management up to now?"

Somebody answers: "They're trying to fatten us up for a slaughter."

Another says: "Management's never been like this. Nobody ever mistook Bethlehem for the Salvation Army before."

Of course, you can always find the man who believes everything he's told, who thinks all's gold that glistens. "Maybe," I heard one

say, "management wants to be friends. If the company wants to stick its hand out, I'll take it."

QUICK REPLY

You hear the quick rejoinder on Lohr and Ridge: "Forcing you out on strike isn't being friends. A doughnut's not a pension."

They may or may not know Aesop's fables, but the majority know the wolf doesn't lie down with his prey; and most recall the many tough experiences they've had with Steel and that their wives and babies suffered.

Of course, you hear many say, "The strike'll be over soon"—naturally nobody wants a long strike, but they're uneasy. Things don't look right.

A widespread opinion here is that steel wants to soften the men up with the honey-and-roses business, get them off-guard after a month's strike, then slip across the extension of the contract for two and a half years, along the lines of the Reuther agreement in Detroit.

Once that idea explodes on them they see the grisly continuation of a contract that has a no-strike clause (at a time when prices of good are as high, if not higher, than before); they see a contract that permits speedup which surpasses anything in their experience; they see a creaky grievance machinery get creakier with the months and years until they've lost whatever voice they've had. No, most I spoke to want no part of an extension-of-misery contract.

ORIGINAL DEMAND

The idea is gaining weight of returning to the original 30 cent an-hour-more demand. And this despite widespread illusions that a raise isn't any good because it jacks prices up—the old NAM malarkey. I ran into this more than once: "Why do we want a raise? Raise wages, they raise prices, and you're back where you were. Let's keep wages as is, and get cost-of-living down."

I heard Bob Williams, wiry, quick-witted ALP leader out here, answer that with classic precision. "Look brother," he said, "We haven't had the fourth round, have we? No wage increases. But go down to the A & P and see whether they know it. Milk's up, bread's up, egg's up, meat's up."

"Your rate's the same, short weeks mean less take-home this year, but see if living expenses are less. Ask the wife. The big company isn't going to lower prices because you keep your mouth shut. Big Business gets every cent of profit it can, regardless of what you can pay."

\$600 LESS

A middle-aged steel worker nods his head. "I'm making \$600 less this year than last. That's a fact. Last year I got \$4,000; this year I'm lucky if it's \$3,400. But prices aren't down \$600 this year. Not so I can notice."

You hear men say: "Local 1010 demand the return to the 30-cent increase. That's a dam big

local, the biggest. Maybe Murray ought to get in there and scrap for it."

Another says: "Murray did ask for it when they turned down the Board's decision." The other replied: "Then what are we waiting for? Let's get out there and get 30 cents, the whole package."

FOREIGN POLICY

Steel is a universal product and the steel worker is concerned universally. The majority watch domestic and foreign developments with a hawk's eye. They may not have the right answers but they're looking for them. You find a feeling that the Marshall Plan's a frost and "why the hell toss billions across the water when we can't even get a fourth round increase here?"

There's a widespread feeling here, too, that war has receded since the other man has the atom-bomb.

The jingo, let's give-it-to-them stuff is dying down like the tail-end of a cyclone, and now many say let's use the billions to make life easier here. "Charity begins at

home," a father of five said to me, "and Marshall Plan money's my money."

You sense the men are shouldering a bagful of questions and they want answers. Though top union officials here claim there's no need for local meetings, "everything's under control," and have called them off for the strike's duration, it hasn't met with universal approbation. Going fishing's okay, but a two-and-a-half pound trout isn't worth a two-and-a-half year's extension. There is a lot on the mind of the striking men and they want a chance to get it said.

They don't trust the easy-going, lackadaisical picket-line which means half-a-dozen men at the gate. "Too easy," they say with a wariness that grows out of hard experience. Sure, they like the radio, the television, the doughnuts, but they want to be able to buy these pleasures themselves. They know that when the company's handing them out, it's time to look twice.

As one man said, with his USA-CIO picket badge and his seven year old son at his side, "You never get something for nothing."

7,000 Members of ILGWU Face Pay Cut

Some 7,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union face the danger of wage cuts as a result of a new agreement railroad through Trimmers and Embroiderers Local 66 by Z. L. Freedman, Local manager. Freedman declared the agreement "ratified" at a local meeting a few weeks ago, although there was widespread opposition and resentment expressed on the floor.

Under the settlement the workers are to receive a one percent retirement fund with no increase on anything else — not even on minimum scales for which the Administration had promised to fight. Failure to increase minimum scales presents the main danger of a wage cut. Ever since the beginning of the last war, these scales have been fictitious, with the workers earning far more than the minimum.

CRACK DOWN

Since the beginning of this past year, however, when unemployment began to be widespread in the trade, the employers have begun to crack down on wages. Bonnaz operators (machine embroiderers) are now offered new jobs at minimum scale, which means a pay cut of \$15 to \$25 a week. And it means proportionate wage cuts for workers in other crafts, such as the stitchers, crochet beaders, pleaters, floor workers.

The negotiations had been cen-

ducted without the knowledge of the membership. Their first news came when Freedman called a membership meeting in August, announced that negotiations were being conducted, and placed the demands as a 2 percent retirement fund and an increase in the minimum scale.

ASK PAY FIGHT

Rank and file leaders such as Joseph Cohen, Dorothy Zisser and Goldie Lasser urged that the union also fight for a general wage increase, in view of the cost of living and growing unemployment.

Although their demands met a favorable response from the workers, they were ignored by Freedman.

NEXT STEP

The next step came when the workers were summoned to a contract "ratification" meeting Sept. 14 at Manhattan Center. Prior to the meeting, employers had been telling the workers that a settlement had been reached and that the employers were signing up even without formal ratification by the membership.

At the packed Manhattan Center meeting, Freedman announced the new settlement as consisting of the one percent retirement fund and no other wage increases. He warned the workers that if they rejected it and struck, things would be even worse because of the long slack periods.

Rank and file leaders urged rejection of the agreement pointing out that it did not meet such problems as wage chiseling and speed-up. Joseph Cohen, in making these points, was cheered and applauded. An administration supporter who sought to defend the settlement was booed down.

Nevertheless, Freedman put the settlement to a vote. Although nobody could tell how the vote went, Freedman declared the agreement adopted.

Workers left the meeting making bitter comments at the deal pulled by Freedman. Rank and file leaders vowed to rally the membership in the shops to block attempts by the employers to take advantage of the agreement and crack down further on standards and conditions.

Register in October to elect Macdonald in November. Registration starts Oct. 16.

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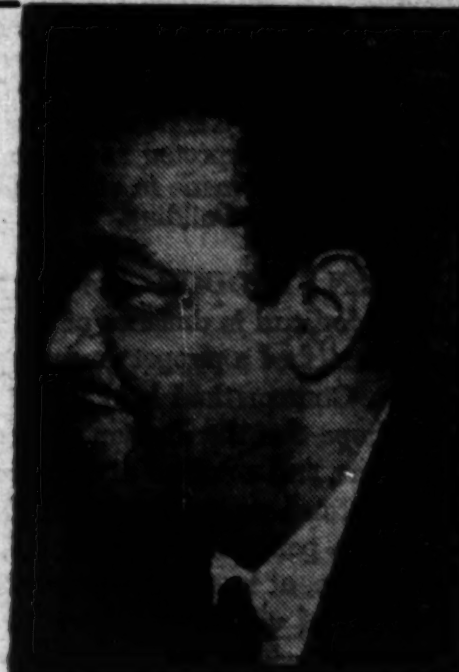
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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

The Berlin Government

IT MUST HAVE been a big weekend in the Eastern Zone of Germany—days of excitement and festivity, nights of mass meeting to celebrate another milestone in the fight of the German workingclass to re-make the German nation into a reliable member of the European family. It is not easy for us to place ourselves in the position of a people who have lost their sovereignty, and faced the tough job of moral and economic reconstruction in the midst of ruins



and in the face of a rising reactionary force in the western part of the country, sponsored by the United States and Great Britain. In the eastern zone, the democratic forces, led by the Socialist Unity Party, have been working hard to prove themselves worthy of the kind of confidence on the part of the Soviet Military Administration which is implied in the formation of an eastern German government. I remember, when visiting Berlin last winter, how pleased the SED leaders were at the fact that a German delegation had been invited to Moscow for the Nov. 7 celebrations, and the friendly fashion in which they were received. It was a token of the changing relations between the eastern zone Germans and their Soviet liberators. It was interpreted as a sign of the progress which had been made in eastern Germany toward a fundamental rebuilding.

EVEN THOUGH the imperialist powers pushed forward in defiance of the Potsdam accord and established a puppet government at Bonn, the eastern Germans had held back. There was still some hope that the division of Germany might be overcome, and a unified democratic regime formed in its natural capital, Berlin. Today, there is evidently no perspective left for this in the foreseeable future, at least as far as getting the imperialist rulers of western Germany to come to terms with the Soviet Union on the basis of Potsdam. Thus, the formation of a new government admits the realities. It is symbolic that in this week, the economic authorities of the western zone concluded negotiations with the Economic Commission of the eastern zone for a trade agreement of \$142 million dollars. This is one of the positive results of last Spring's decision to reestablish trade between the two areas.

BUT THE NEW government in eastern Germany means something more than recognition of the division of Germany. It is also an instrument for changing this situation, but a change that now depends more than ever before on the German people than itself. For the contrast between the two governments—at Bonn and at Berlin—is bound to have a profound effect on the German people and stimulate the movement for re-unification.

And, it must be remembered, representatives of the German people residing in Western Germany are also participating in the formation of a democratic Eastern Zone government.

It is going to become clearer very quickly that eastern Germany lives and works on more solid foundations than western Germany. In the East, living standards and economic development will advance, on the basis of planning and under the lead of the workingclass alliance with the peasants and other progressive forces. Fascism's roots have been torn up. In the West, the opposite is true.

Moreover, in the eastern zone, the Soviet Military Administration will be gradually withdrawing its supervisory functions; there are even reports that occupation troops will be withdrawn after a fixed time. In the West, the men of Bonn are tied hand and foot by the Occupation Statute and the German economy is being colonialized. It is very probable that the new government at Berlin will be recognized by neighboring states, who have already concluded important trade agreements with the eastern zone; in the West, the conflict between an increasingly reactionary Germany and its western neighbors is growing.

The German people are bound to draw some conclusions more rapidly now that the contrast between the "Germany-That-Can-Be" and the "Germany-That-Was" will become more dramatic.

VIRGIL — Securing Business

—By Len Kleis



Letters from Readers

Jimcrow in Insurance

Durham, N. C.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I just read about the A. C. N. Y. Agency Company's insult to Benjamin J. Davis and to all straight-thinking people in cancelling his automobile insurance.

A lot of "legislative ventilation" is needed in the insurance company monopoly. Since modern conditions make the average person absolutely obligated to take out at least liability insurance, the insurance business is, even more than in days gone by, cloaked with an aura of "public interest."

Now, even under common law, one who held himself out to do business had to serve any and every member of the public who came along. A railroad

can't refuse to sell a ticket, just because they don't like the color of your necktie or because they plain don't like you. They would be subject to action if they did so. Why, then, should a company that is fully as much a public service company as bus or train be allowed to refuse to accept business on so discriminatory a basis?

Let's put a stop to jimcrow in insurance. Why, here in North Carolina the Negro people find it awfully hard to find any insurance company that will accept their business.

Only the mass protests of the people are powerful enough to bring around a fair and non-discriminatory writing of insurance by the powerful insurance lords.

IKE N. SEE.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES sees every democratic effort in Europe or Asia as a "Communist plot." It is frankly worried as to whether, with the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine, we are winning the cold war. It puts all its hopes in Western Germany to achieve that victory. "It has always been recognized that Germany is the decisive battlefield of the world today," it notes. "If we can ride the tide to victory there we might yet win this cold war whose outcome is still very much in the balance."

The COMPASS' Jennings Perry smacks our attitude to China and notes that "We have not extended to the Chinese people the right, declared for ourselves in our sacred Constitution, to overthrow a government which became abominable to them and set up another—any other—they believe better." If we aren't on the alert, he holds, Britain will go in there and get the trade and economic pacts before us.

THE POST strikes out at the American Medical Association but with that old familiar phony line about "the frequent similarity between the propaganda lines adopted by extreme conservatives and the Communist Party has often been noted. Because the Communists assail the fascists in the Justice Department and the Justice Department is

making a feeble effort against the AMA which the medical monopoly is objecting to, the Post sees a "similarity."

The HERALD TRIBUNE sees Western Germany returning to "normalcy" but warns that neither the West nor the East can take "Germany for granted." Or fail to recognize those darker urges which, within modern times, have blindly directed the Germans toward conquest. "With the West encouraging the rebirth of Nazism in Germany, as a springboard in event of another war, the H-T doesn't want to make too many predictions on the future of Germany."

THE NEWS is excited about the government's anti-trust actions against A&P and DuPont. Little business cannot survive without big business, it maintains, and who is going to continue the experiments in nylons if big business doesn't, it asks. The News would have its readers believe that Big Business is in the game for charity.

THE MIRROR'S Dr. Ruth Alexander tells the great American Paul Robeson "to go back to Russia" in a column reeking with white chauvinism. "We honored him with academic, artistic and sports honors," she comments, never mentioning that only Robeson's great talent, perseverance and hatred of oppression made these self-made honors realities.

World of Labor

By George Morris

U. S. Steel's Own 'Foley Square'

LOS ANGELES

WHILE the whole country awaits the verdict in the trial of the Communist leaders, a steel worker, employed by the U. S. Steel Corp., is awaiting the decision of an arbitrator on whether a company's belief that an employee is a Communist is grounds for discharge. Fred Blair was employed at U. S. Steel's subsidiary Consolidated Steel here last April when he was among the 21 jailed "for life" by the Los Angeles grand jury until they agree to serve as stoolpigeons against the Communist Party. He was in jail two weeks until bail was granted on appeal.

Meanwhile, the company notified Blair he was fired for "unauthorized absence." Blair filed a grievance in his Local 2058 of the United Steelworkers, and was unanimously backed by his union and International Representative Robert Clark in the prosecution of his case through the grievance machinery. Clark simply said:

"We have to oppose it under the contract. Under California law a company can't fire a man for his political beliefs. As to being undesirable, a company could say that about any good union man."

After the grievance progressed some, the company changed the charge to "undesirable" on a claim that if he doesn't behave like a "citizen" before a grand jury he is disqualified to work for the company.

Blair was quite desirable to serve four years in the U.S. Army, two of them overseas. He was also one of the organizers of the union in its earliest stages, as president of the big south Chicago local in U.S. Steel when it had 17,000 members in 1936 and as an active participant in the "Little Steel" strike.

THE CASE finally went to arbitration. Weeks of hearing followed, as U.S. Steel, with a high-powered battery of lawyers, chose to set a precedent for a right to fire a Communist or one suspected of holding Communist views. The local went to bat for Blair at the cost of a big sum of money. The arbitrator has before him several volumes of testimony.

The case was backed by the international office of the steel union and the American Civil Liberties Union, whose attorney, A. L. Wirin, defended Blair. It provided a remarkable example to the workers of Blair's local to prove the basic contention developed in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders—that a pattern of thought control for every nook and cranny of America's life is being shaped in Foley Square.

The testimony of U.S. Steel was remarkably similar to the testimony the government introduced in the trial of the 12. The company didn't want persons who advocate "force and violence" and who commit "sabotage" and may "damage" its properties.

They produced a mountain of stoolpigeon evidence from FBI files on Blair's record in the labor movement for years to back their claim that he is a Communist. They produced one article by Blair in the People's World in which he said Consolidated Steel hardly hires any Negroes. This is spreading "falsehoods" about the company, they charged, and produced proof that they hired all of 14 Negroes.

BUT the most ironic part of these hearings, in which the union took Blair's part, was the introduction by the company of the records of the steel union's convention in Boston last year, when Communists were barred from holding office or even committee posts. If a Communist is undesirable to the union, the company asked, why should the union insist that the company hire him?

If U.S. Steel wins the decision, presumably it would be used as a precedent for an industry-wide pattern. For the first time political opinions would be grounds for job qualification in private industry, just as it has already been set in Federal and much of other public employment.

That poses quite a problem for all unions, and in the first place for the steel union. If the companies assume a right to fire persons they consider Communists, can they not, as Clark of the union said, "say that about any good union man." To carry this point further, is not that the inevitable danger if the Foley Square trial results in outlawing the Communist Party and the companies take full advantage of it to hound every "undesirable" as a Communist?

COMING: A Crusader Goes Campaigning . . . by Arnold Sroog . . . in the weekend Worker

Doughnuts Don't Bribe Steel Pickets

By Joseph North

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Health Parley Asks New Harlem Hospital

A community Conference for Health Care Without Discrimination, sponsored by the Physician's Forum at the Hotel Theresa Saturday, demanded a new hospital for Harlem and called on the United Nations for "moral support" to remedy the Harlem health problem.

Presided over by Dr. George D. Cannon, the meeting of 400 Negro and white doctors, sociologists, unionists, community leaders and governmental representatives heard addresses charging that the high disease and death rate among Negroes is directly due to economic and cultural discrimination.

Dr. Rutherford B. Stevens, a Negro psychiatrist of the Northside Children's Center, placed the blame for the high incidence of mental illness among Negroes on the segregated conditions of living.

Calling for the formation of an active mental hygiene organization in Harlem, Dr. Stevens said that citizens would have to fight for such an institution since "major social changes never take place in a democracy without the active participation of an aroused population."

Dr. Bernhard J. Stern, sociologist and medical historian, quoted census figures showing that the Negro death rate is 71 percent higher than that of whites.

One of the highlights of the meeting came during the statement of political candidates, all of

whom were invited to appear at the conference. Paul Ross, American Labor Party candidate for comptroller, charged that Mayor O'Dwyer suppressed a health report that Ross made in 1946 providing for increased facilities, particularly for Harlem. He offered the report to the Physician's Forum for publication.

Harry Uviller, Liberal Party candidate for Comptroller, spent his time attacking Ross personally and in general making a plea for votes.

Ewart Guinier, ALP candidate for Manhattan Borough President, denounced the O'Dwyer administration for permitting housing Jim-crow in Stuyvesant Town and said that under his administration no permits would be issued for Jim-crow housing.

Earl Brown, rightwing coalition candidate for City Council in the 21st Senatorial District, also spoke. Several other candidates sent statements.

Resolutions passed called for "sufficient funds from the \$150,000,000 bond issue of the state of New York be allocated" to build the new hospital. Other resolutions called for more facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, mental hygiene clinics and psychiatric services, an increase in the wages of hospital, welfare and Health Department workers and an end to discrimination against Negroes seeking training in schools of medicine, dentistry and nursing.

The resolution to the United Nations was sponsored by the New York State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was addressed to the Human Rights Commission of the UN.

Other speakers were Dr. Ernst P. Boas, national chairman of the Physicians' Forum; Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, NAACP; Dr. Claude T. Ferber, president of the North Harlem Dental Society; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the Federal Security Administrator; Mrs. Dorothy Allen, vice president, United Public Workers; and James E. Allen, president New York State NAACP.

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

The Berlin Government

IT MUST HAVE been a big weekend in the Eastern Zone of Germany—days of excitement and festivity, nights of mass meeting to celebrate another milestone in the fight of the German workingclass to remake the German nation into a reliable member of the European family. It is not easy for us to place ourselves in the position of a people who have lost their sovereignty, and faced the tough job of moral and economic reconstruction in the midst of ruins



and in the face of a rising reactionary force in the western part of the country, sponsored by the United States and Great Britain. In the eastern zone, the democratic forces, led by the Socialist Unity Party, have been working hard to prove themselves worthy of the kind of confidence on the part of the Soviet Military Administration which is implied in the formation of an eastern German

government. I remember, when visiting Berlin last winter, how pleased the SED leaders were at the fact that a German delegation had been invited to Moscow for the Nov. 7 celebrations, and the friendly fashion in which they were received. It was a token of the changing relations between the eastern zone Germans and their Soviet liberators. It was interpreted as a sign of the progress which had been made in eastern Germany toward a fundamental rebuilding.

EVEN THOUGH the imperialist powers pushed forward in defiance of the Potsdam accord and established a puppet government at Bonn, the eastern Germans had held back. There was still some hope that the division of Germany might be overcome, and a unified democratic regime formed in its natural capital, Berlin. Today, there is evidently no perspective left for this in the foreseeable future, at least as far as getting the imperialist rulers of western Germany to come to terms with the Soviet Union on the basis of Potsdam. Thus, the formation of a new government admits the realities. It is symbolic that in this week, the economic authorities of the western zone concluded negotiations with the Economic Commission of the eastern zone for a trade agreement of \$142 million dollars. This is one of the positive results of last Spring's decision to reestablish trade between the two areas.

BUT THE NEW government in eastern Germany means something more than recognition of the division of Germany. It is also an instrument for changing this situation, but a change that now depends more than ever before on the German people than itself. For the contrast between the two governments—at Bonn and at Berlin—is bound to have a profound effect on the German people and stimulate the movement for re-unification.

And, it must be remembered, representatives of the German people residing in Western Germany are also participating in the formation of a democratic Eastern Zone government.

It is going to become clearer very quickly that eastern Germany lives and works on more solid foundations than western Germany. In the East, living standards and economic development will advance, on the basis of planning and under the lead of the workingclass alliance with the peasants and other progressive forces. Fascism's roots have been torn up. In the West, the opposite is true.

Moreover, in the eastern zone, the Soviet Military Administration will be gradually withdrawing its supervisory functions; there are even reports that occupation troops will be withdrawn after a fixed time. In the West, the men of Bonn are tied hand and foot by the Occupation Statute and the German economy is being colonized. It is very probable that the new government at Berlin will be recognized by neighboring states, who have already concluded important trade agreements with the eastern zone; in the West, the conflict between an increasingly reactionary Germany and its western neighbors is growing.

The German people are bound to draw some conclusions more rapidly now that the contrast between the "Germany-That-Can-Be" and the "Germany-That-Was" will become more dramatic.

VIRGIL — Securing Business

—By Len Kleis



Letters from Readers

Jimcrows in Insurance

Durham, N. C.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I just read about the A. C. N. Y. Agency Company's insult to Benjamin J. Davis and to all straight-thinking people in cancelling his automobile insurance.

A lot of "legislative ventilation" is needed in the insurance company monopoly. Since modern conditions make the average person absolutely obligated to take out at least liability insurance, the insurance business is, even more than in days gone by, cloaked with an aura of "public interest."

Now, even under common law, one who held himself out to do business had to serve any and every member of the public who came along. A railroad

can't refuse to sell a ticket, just because they don't like the color of your necktie or because they plain don't like you. They would be subject to action if they did so. Why, then, should a company that is fully as much a public service company as bus or train be allowed to refuse to accept business on so discriminatory a basis?

Let's put a stop to jimcrows in insurance. Why, here in North Carolina the Negro people find it awfully hard to find any insurance company that will accept their business.

Only the mass protests of the people are powerful enough to bring around a fair and non-discriminatory writing of insurance by the powerful insurance lords.

IKE N. SEE.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES sees every democratic effort in Europe or Asia as a "Communist plot." It is frankly worried as to whether, with the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine, we are winning the cold war. It puts all its hopes in Western Germany to achieve that victory. "It has always been recognized that Germany is the decisive battlefield of the world today," it notes. "If we can ride the tide to victory there we might yet win this cold war whose outcome is still very much in the balance."

The COMPASS' Jennings Perry smacks our attitude to China and notes that "We have not extended to the Chinese people the right, declared for ourselves in our sacred Constitution, to overthrow a government which became abominable to them and set up another—any other—they believe better." If we aren't on the alert, he holds, Britain will go in there and get the trade and economic pacts before us.

THE POST strikes out at the American Medical Association but with that old familiar phony line about "the frequent similarity between the propaganda lines adopted by extreme conservatives and the Communist Party has often been noted. Because the Communists assail the fascists in the Justice Department and the Justice Department is

making a feeble effort against the AMA which the medical monopoly is objecting to, the Post sees a "similarity."

The HERALD TRIBUNE sees Western Germany returning to "normalcy" but warns that neither the West nor the East can take "Germany for granted." Or fail to recognize those darker urges which, within modern times, have blindly directed the Germans toward conquest. "With the West encouraging the rebirth of Nazism in Germany, as a springboard in event of another war, the H-T doesn't want to make too many predictions on the future of Germany."

THE NEWS is excited about the government's anti-trust actions against A&P and DuPont. Little business cannot survive without big business, it maintains, and who is going to continue the experiments in nylons if big business doesn't, it asks. The News would have its readers believe that Big Business is in the game for charity.

THE MIRROR'S Dr. Ruth Alexander tells the great American Paul Robeson "to go back to Russia" in a column reeking with white chauvinism. "We honored him with academic, artistic and sports honors," she comments, never mentioning that only Robeson's great talent, perseverance and hatred of oppression made these self-made honors realities.

World of Labor

By George Morris

U. S. Steel's Own 'Foley Square'

LOS ANGELES

WHILE the whole country awaits the verdict in the trial of the Communist leaders, a steel worker, employed by the U. S. Steel Corp., is awaiting the decision of an arbitrator on whether a company's belief that an employee is a Communist is grounds for discharge. Fred Blair was employed at U. S. Steel's subsidiary Consolidated Steel here last April when he was among the 21 jailed "for life" by the Los Angeles grand jury until they agree to serve as stoolpigeons against the Communist Party. He was in jail two weeks until bail was granted on appeal.

Meanwhile, the company notified Blair he was fired for "unauthorized absence." Blair filed a grievance in his Local 2058 of the United Steelworkers, and was unanimously backed by his union and International Representative Robert Clark in the prosecution of his case through the grievance machinery. Clark simply said:

"We have to oppose it under the contract. Under California law a company can't fire a man for his political beliefs. As to being undesirable, a company could say that about any good union man."

After the grievance progressed some, the company changed the charge to "undesirable" on a claim that if he doesn't behave like a "citizen" before a grand jury he is disqualified to work for the company.

Blair was quite desirable to serve four years in the U.S. Army, two of them overseas. He was also one of the organizers of the union in its earliest stages, as president of the big south Chicago local in U.S. Steel when it had 17,000 members in 1936 and as an active participant in the "Little Steel" strike.

THE CASE finally went to arbitration. Weeks of hearing followed, as U.S. Steel, with a high-powered battery of lawyers, chose to set a precedent for a right to fire a Communist or one suspected of holding Communist views. The local went to bat for Blair at the cost of a big sum of money. The arbitrator has before him several volumes of testimony.

The case was backed by the international office of the steel union and the American Civil Liberties Union, whose attorney, A. L. Wirin, defended Blair. It provided a remarkable example to the workers of Blair's local to prove the basic contention developed in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders—that a pattern of thought control for every nook and cranny of America's life is being shaped in Foley Square.

The testimony of U.S. Steel was remarkably similar to the testimony the government introduced in the trial of the 12. The company didn't want persons who advocate "force and violence" and who commit "sabotage" and may "damage" its properties.

They produced a mountain of stoolpigeon evidence from FBI files on Blair's record in the labor movement for years to back their claim that he is a Communist. They produced one article by Blair in the People's World in which he said Consolidated Steel hardly hires any Negroes. This is spreading "falsehoods" about the company, they charged, and produced proof that they hired all of 14 Negroes.

BUT the most ironic part of these hearings, in which the union took Blair's part, was the introduction by the company of the records of the steel union's convention in Boston last year, when Communists were barred from holding office or even committee posts. If a Communist is undesirable to the union, the company asked, why should the union insist that the company hire him?

If U.S. Steel wins the decision, presumably it would be used as a precedent for an industry-wide pattern. For the first time political opinions would be grounds for job qualification in private industry, just as it has already been set in Federal and much of other public employment.

That poses quite a problem for all unions, and in the first place for the steel union. If the companies assume a right to fire persons they consider Communists, can they not, as Clark of the union said, "say that about any good union man." To carry this point further, is not that the inevitable danger if the Foley Square trial results in outlawing the Communist Party and the companies take full advantage of it to hound every "undesirable" as a Communist?

COMING: A Crusader Goes Campaigning . . . by Arnold Sroog . . . in the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Monday, October 10, 1949

The Purpose of the Witchhunt

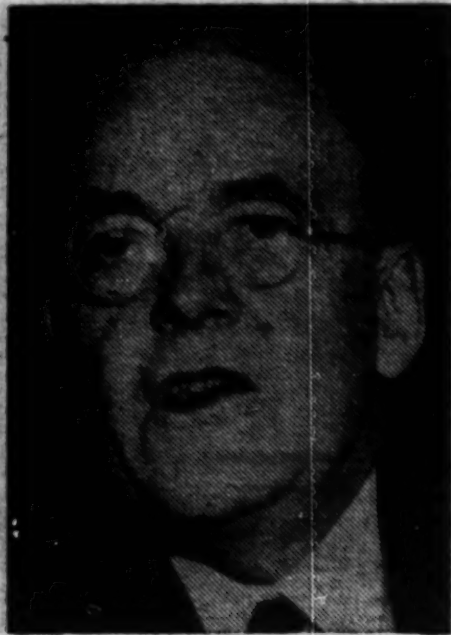
WE HAVE REPEATEDLY STATED that the anti-Communist hysteria is aimed not only at the Communists but at all who evidence any degree of liberalism.

President Truman gave his Department of Justice the go-ahead signal to frame America's Communist leaders as part of the job of gearing the nation to total world conquest. In the 15 months since the indictment against these leaders was handed down, efforts to use it to whip up anti-Communist hysteria have been unflagging.

One of the victims is Truman's own man, Leland Olds, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, whose reappointment by the President has been turned down by the Senate Judiciary Committee and is facing rejection by the Senate as a whole. The Senators who did the job on Olds used the excuse that in his youth he wrote a lot of "radical" articles against big business. We say excuse because the actual reason for the opposition to Olds is that he does not give the rapacious power interests the free hand they want. But the boys who do the bidding of the power crowd in the Senate would not have



DEWEY



DULLES

dared to use this phony excuse were it not for the wild redbaiting stimulated by the trial.

But the power boys, taking advantage of the very hysteria Truman seeks to promote, are on the way to achieving their aim of dumping Olds. Thus the drive to outlaw the Communist Party, besides hitting all sorts of liberals, serves as an instrument for unbridled, ruthless monopoly interests even before a verdict in the trial is rendered.

Republican agitation in the New York Senatorial elections uses the anti-Communist hysteria as a partisan political weapon against Truman himself. His so-called "welfare state," Messrs. Dulles, Dewey, and Tom Curran aver, is nothing but plain, unadulterated "Marxism," "Leninism," and "Stalinism." This, of course, is just plain, unadulterated bunk, and the Republican phonies know it. But they throw this nonsense around in the hope that the hysteria against the Communists has become so blind that people will accept it.

You have another example of the same thing in the National Educational Association, which encouraged passage of witchhunt legislation against teachers by stating Communists ought not to be allowed to teach, and now finds that this same witchhunt legislation, such as New York's Feinberg Law, threatens "freedom of education."

The simple fact is that the attack against the Communists cannot by its very nature be confined to Communists. For its source is big business reaction and its aim is suppression of all opposition to monopoly's unbridled rule. If the Communists are the chief target, it is because they are the most selfless, persistent and able foes of monopoly and its program.

The sooner honest liberals and all others who value American democracy learn this fact and act upon it, the greater will be their chance, and the nation's, to escape the terrible ravages of fascism. And the first job today crying for action is to oppose the effort of the Administration to outlaw the Communist Party through the trial drawing to a close at Foley Square.

SHOWING THE WAY

WAGE
RAISES
CAN
BE
WON



—By Fred Ellis

As We See It

How Truman Scuttles Civil Rights Bills

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.



MAYBE YOU MISSED IT. It was a very small paragraph in a very small column in the Scripps-Howard newspapers. But it was extremely revealing. It said:

"One Republican Senator, discussing the judgeship situation bemoaned the fact

that the party balance in the Senate Judiciary Committee had been shifted to give the Democrats an 8 to 5 balance instead of the former 7 to 6 balance in favor of the party in power. This, he said, made it almost impossible to challenge nominations effectively."

As the Duchess remarked to Alice, "Everything's got a moral, if only you can find it." And the moral to the above is that in matters like patronage and appointments, the Truman Administration finds a way to accomplish its aims. Complain about congressional failure to repeal Taft-Hartley or pass civil rights bills, and the apologists for Truman will tell you that the President has been frustrated by hostile congressional committees which, because of the sacrosanct rules of seniority, he could not change. But rules of seniority be hanged when the issue is something dear to the administration's hear. Appointments to judgeships, for instance.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY relevant right now while the public is digesting the news from Washington that President Truman has "consented" to abandon the fight for civil rights legislation at this session. The CIO's rightwing and that motley group of anti-liberal liberals who comprise the leadership of ADA will undoubtedly find a score of excuses for Truman's surrender. But the excuses cannot stand up for the simple reason that what Truman sincerely desires from Congress he usually gets.

As a matter of fact, we need not rely wholly on the administration's shameful record in the 81st Congress for a cue as to how Harry Truman really feels about civil rights. During the past two weeks, there has been evidence of another sort, affecting the Executive Department, where the President has virtually unlimited power.

It is well known that the President could, by the mere expedient of placing his signature on an

executive order, can abolish segregated units in the armed forces. His apologists contended that was what he was doing when, early this year, he issued a directive ordering the chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force to prepare plans for the integration of Negroes into the services.

On Sept. 30, the national military establishment announced that Defense Secretary Louis Johnson had approved the Army's plan, prepared as a result of this directive. But when one studied the plan, it became immediately apparent that there was to be no integration. Negro troops are to be given any training which their previous education qualifies them for. But, as Army Secretary Gray said, "This program does not mean that existing Negro units will be broken up or that Negro personnel of these units will be scattered throughout the Army." In other words, Jimcrow will continue without let or hindrance in the Army.

AT HIS press conference on Thursday, Truman told newsmen he was still hopeful that thorough integration of Negroes would be attained in the Army. Again a comment from Alice in Wonderland would not be amiss. "I don't see how he can EVER finish, if he doesn't begin," Alice said.

Oh, sure, the Army is a tough nut, Truman's defenders will say, and powerfully hard to crack. But let us take federal employment. In July, 1948, Truman issued an executive order establishing in the Civil Service Commission a Fair Employment Board of seven members and a full-time executive secretary. The board was instructed to see that any discrimination in the employment or treatment of any one by the federal government because of race, color, creed or national origin should be completely eliminated.

True, this was done a few months before election, and perhaps one is naive to expect re-

sults from campaign stunts. But millions of people took this executive order seriously and those millois are rapidly becoming disillusioned.

THE FEP BOARD has let it be known that it has "nothing to do." But the fact is its executive secretary, L. C. Lawhorn, has contrived a maze of rules and regulations designed to prevent the grievances of Negro workers from ever reaching a stage where the board can act upon them.

The CIO United Public Workers, however, was not fazed by the red tape. Complying with every quirk and turn of Lawhorn, they brought before the board the disgraceful situation prevailing in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In this subdivision of John Snyder's Treasury Department, Negro war veterans with a decade or more service have been denied the chance of promotion to apprentice printers' jobs. Negro women cannot become clerks. For 13 months, the UPW has been fighting this case, with no results from FEP, from the Civil Service Commission or the Treasury Department.

Either Truman or his Missouri crony, John Snyder, could solve this problem at one step.

They have not taken the step. Obviously they do not intend to take the step. Why should they, so long as the obedient social democrats in the AFL, the rightwing CIO, the ADA, and in quarters of NAACP are busy manufacturing alibis for the administration!



Isserman's Address to Jury in Trial of '12'

(Continued from Page 2)
action, in the realm of speech, in the realm of press, in the realm of assembly, and that if those activities are not permitted, then no political party, then no organization, then no person is safe in our country from that point on.

ANOTHER ASPECT

Now there is another strange aspect of this case that I would like to mention briefly and that is that it is not just that the defendants are on trial for what they believed but they are on trial for what someone else believed their ideas to be. They are on trial because Budenz says that certain ideas have certain meanings, as he said when he came in with his bag full of Aesopian tricks, and they are not on trial for the things they said and they wrote and they taught and they advocated, when you read what they wrote, when you read what they advocated. No, it is not their interpretation of Marxism-Leninism which was placed before you; it was Budenz's interpretation, a false interpretation, a wrong interpretation, one cooked up in his own mind.

So we have here a trial in which these defendants are being tried for an interpretation of their ideas by someone else, a renegade from their party.

REASONABLE DOUBT

You will be convinced when you consider the evidence that the prosecution has not overcome the presumption of innocence, which is also imbedded in our Constitution and with which the defendants are clothed throughout this trial, and that the prosecution has utterly failed beyond a reasonable doubt, as that term will be defined for you by the Court, that the defendants, or any of them, are guilty

In Memoriam

We deeply mourn the passing of "the purest kind of a guy"

MILT McCORD

who gave his fighting heart to the struggle for a better world. His memory will ever be a living inspiration.

Aaron, Kitty, Pauline and Ben

Kew Gardens Section expresses deepest sympathy to Ruth Dobner McCord on the loss of her husband, MILTON McCORD.

Queensbridge Section mourns the passing of MILTON McCORD and expresses deep sympathy to his wife, Ruth.

of the conspiracy charged, and had the specific criminal intent not only to organize the Communist Party, as an organization which teaches and advocates the overthrow and destruction of the Government by force and violence, not only to teach the duty and necessity for such overthrow, but also that they had the specific criminal intent to overthrow and destroy our Government by force and violence.

The charge is grave. The charge is very grave. In bounden duty your decision must not be based on passion, prejudice, fear or hysteria, or on conjecture. Each and every element of the offense charged in the indictment must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and that, as you will understand from a review of the evidence and from your own consideration, the prosecution has wholly failed to do.

NO ACT CHARGED

Another strange thing about this case: the indictment does not charge a single overt act. That, three years after the event when the indictment was brought, it still is in the terms that the defendants met on or about April 1, and that they would do certain things, that they would dissolve the Communist Political Association, that they would call a meeting of the National Board of the Communist Political Association, that they would have a meeting of the National Committee, that they would call



ISSERMAN

as you know, is a term in the law which describes the specific activities of the individuals in the carrying out of a crime.

The indictment doesn't charge a single overt act. The indictment charges the defendants merely with agreeing, which is called a conspiracy, to take certain steps, and, strangely enough, though it was a convention, and that they would set up schools and circulate books; and there isn't a single allegation in this indictment that they did any of these things.

Now true you have had proof of certain things that the defendants did, but the indictment itself does not set up a single overt act which would tend to show in any way that in the three-year period

of this conspiracy the defendants actually carried out what the Government said they conspired to do.

Now you may speculate as to why it wasn't done, and you may consider whether or not it wasn't done, because there wasn't any evidence of overt acts upon which a conviction could be had.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Perhaps it is not the most exciting thing to talk about political activities; perhaps it isn't, but these activities are the heart of this case. These activities are mentioned in the indictment, and the record of these activities was brought into this case by the prosecution.

In my portion of the summation I will deal with some of those political activities. I will deal with the period which starts in January, 1944, with the dissolution of the Communist Party and the formation of the Communist Political Association, and from there on into the next year when the National Board met and considered the various steps to be taken and issued its draft resolution, the National Committee amended that draft resolution, and the convention finally adopted it.

In connection with that, there are a few dates which I ask you to bear in mind because in my discussion I will have to come back time and again to these dates.

The first date is January, 1944, when the National Committee of the Communist Party decided to call a convention to consider the dissolution of the Communist Party. That was a meeting at which Browder rendered his report.

And the second date is February, 1944, when Mr. Foster sent his letter, the letter about which you heard so much, in which he criticized the position taken by Mr. Browder.

And then we have May, 1944,

which is a time when the convention of the Communist Party was called, and the Communist Political Association was established; and our next date here referred to is a date in May, 1945, a year later, when the Duclos article—and you remember the Duclos article, published in that French magazine, which is in evidence—it was published in the Daily Worker; and from then on we have three dates:

June 2, 1945, when the National Board met; June 18, 1945, when the National Committee met, and, lastly, July 26th to the 28th, 1945, when the Communist Political Association had a convention, adopted a draft resolution, and adopted a new constitution, thereby reconstituting the Communist Party, which is mentioned in the indictment.

(Continued Tomorrow)



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For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1; for Monday's issue - Friday at 3 p.m.
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Steel Local Orders Pickets Bar Bosses

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Oct. 9. —Local 1010 of the CIO Steel Workers Union today ordered pickets at the strikebound Inland Steel Co. to prevent company officials or supervisors from entering or leaving the plant.

Condolences

Our heartfelt sympathy to Catherine in memory of our beloved Comrade CHRIS BLOHM, German-American Commission, CP

Sincere condolences to Catherine and Family on the loss of our beloved Comrade, CHRISTIAN BLOHM.

Ridgewood Club, CP

Our deepest sympathy and condolences to Bernice and Lou Diskin and the Blohm Family on the loss of their Father and Husband

CHRIS BLOHM

long time fighter for and builder of the working class movement and good friend of the youth

N. Y. ORGANIZING COMM. for a LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

Gary Pickets

(Continued from Page 8)

strike in Gary from the major news-services now.

One of the features of the picketing at the main gates in Gary is a huge tent with a television set where the world series could be seen.

Among the most active pickets here, as throughout the Calumet, are the Negro steelworkers, many of whom, together with white workers, put in extra tours of picket duty above and beyond their regular turns.

On hand to watch the first series game were a number of these extra-duty Negro pickets.

A picket captain, obviously bitten by the white supremacy bug, started berating these Negro workers, ordering them to leave the tent and picket line.

This started quite a row, until a group of white pickets intervened and began shouting to the picket captain, "What the heck are you trying to do, break this strike? These men have been the most active pickets and have got good rights being here. Leave them alone and let's get on with the job of winning this strike!"

Seeing that the majority of the pickets agreed with these white brothers, the picket captain muttered something inaudible and went about his regular duties. The Negro brothers remained as a result of the pickets' unity.

Rank and file sentiment, expressed forcibly and without equivocation, brought about unanimous rejection of a recommendation by the PAC chairman of East Chicago that the Inland Local wire President Truman asking his immediate intervention in the steel strike.

The proposal was made to a packed union meeting and evoked a storm of rank and file opposition. Speakers cited the long history of reliance on Truman and how each succeeding incident only weakened labor's position. They further pointed out that nothing better than the Fact Finding recommendation, plus an extension of the present contract, could be expected from Truman.

Joseph Jeneske, international representative of the union, found it necessary to recognize the rank and file pressure. He took the floor to speak against the PAC chairman's proposal, and reiterated that the union was out for 30 cents and no extension of contract. The vote thereafter against the appeal to Truman was unanimous.

AFL Parley

(Continued from Page 3)

David Dubinsky, ILGWU president.

Although other top AFL leaders certainly favor and actively support the "cold war" program, the main push comes from Dubinsky and the Social Democrats.

Numerous delegates who are certainly anti-Communist were shocked to hear a call by Irving Brown, AFL representative in Europe, from the platform of an AFL convention, for the "eventual overthrow" of the governments of the Soviet Union and Eastern European people's democracies.

Most delegates to the convention are unaware of the actual sources of the voluminous statements being issued to them on problems of foreign policy and the splitting activities being carried on in the name of the AFL in the labor movements throughout the world.

These statements are being written in room 1017 in the Hotel St. Paul by one Jay Lovestone and are then handed to the various committees for rubber-stamp approval.

Lovestone is Dubinsky's "secretary of state" and is only rarely seen on the floor of the convention. He works as a shadowy figure in the background and little more than a handful actually know that he is the expelled one-time general secretary of the Communist Party.

People's Army 50 Miles From Canton

HONG KONG, Oct. 9.—The People's Liberation armies plunged almost to the door of Canton itself, sending their spearheads to within 50 or 60 miles of the city as the Kuomintang prepared to flee again to Chungking.

Chiang Kai-shek appealed for United States help. Chiang's speech again attacked the Soviet Union.

He admitted the Kuomintang was fighting a losing fight.

Kuomintang front reports disclosed the Liberation troops had swept around the Kuomintang line at Yingtak, 72 airline miles north of Canton.

Liberation troops were reported attacking Fatkang, 53 miles to the northeast.

Chartered planes are expected to begin Tuesday transferring the Kuomintang remnants to Chungking.

YPA Activities Banned at CCNY

Campus activities by the City College Young Progressives have been banned for the remainder of the semester, the Student-Faculty Committee on Student Activities announced Friday. The action bars the YPA from issuing leaflets to present its case to the students.

YPA spokesmen pointed out that the action came at the height of the election campaign and said that they considered the ban a move to bar appearance on the campus of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for mayor.

The administration committee's action removes all campus privileges from the YPA until the semester ends in January. The YPA is restricted to the sole activity of holding meetings of its own members.

The administration committee gave as its reason for the ban alleged repeated violations of college regulations.

Student leaders said that the administration's ban was issued after a YPA meeting had been addressed by Prof. Morris Swadesh, one of the progressive CCNY faculty members recently dismissed by the college. The administration based its charge that YPA had violated regulations on the ground that the organization had not reported that Prof. Swadesh was to speak.

The meeting had been called to protest the trial of 16 students convicted of disorderly conduct in the CCNY strike last year.

The YPA will hold a meeting Tuesday to plan action against the ban.

Austria Rightists Take Early Lead

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—Chancellor Leopold Figl's rightwing People's Party took an early lead in the nationwide election today, partial, unofficial results showed.

Thirteen of the nation's 25 electoral districts in small, partial returns gave the People's Party 30,420 votes; the Socialists, 17,207; the neo-Nazis, 4,636; the Communists, 2,295.



Marcantonio

(Continued from Page 2)

ahead of the product of the alliance between Gov. Dewey and Garment Union head David Dubinsky.

The ALP started its drive for a large registration some time ago, and is all-out for a record turnout in a mayoralty year. It is centering its efforts on those sections of the population where the turnout has been weakest in the past—in Negro, Puerto Rican and poor workingclass communities. Here, too, the voters are most likely to be independent of the major party machines and ready to back the party of labor.

SPECIAL EFFORTS

Special efforts have been taken to get a record registration in the 21st Senatorial District, where Councilman Benjamin J. Davis is running for reelection as Communist and ALP nominee against a gang-up of Democratic, Republican and Liberal Party machines, all of whom have united on a single opponent against him.

It is recognized that Councilman Davis' reelection will depend upon the size of the vote turnout in the Negro and Puerto Rican communities, and efforts will be made throughout the week to reach personally every eligible voter. Normally, considerably less than half the eligible voters in these communities come to the polls in a mayoralty election.

The ALP is also aiming at a high enrollment, and hopes to go far beyond the 200,000 who signed up in that party last year. Such an enrollment, it is felt, is needed both to strengthen the Labor Party here in New York, and to encourage the progressive Party forces throughout the nation. The ALP is the New York arm of the Progressive Party.

In New York, a large enrollment will be an effective form of pressure nationally, in the state and locally in behalf of the ALP's progressive, labor program, the party's leaders believe.

Mrs. Robeson

(Continued from Page 3)

Kai-shek upon them with a loud and resounding "No!"

Willard Ransom reviewed the nation-wide attack upon civil liberties, declaring that there was a direct connection between Foley Square and Marquette Beach, Gary; between Groveland, Fla., and Foley Square. He called the trial of the 12 Communist leaders a "farce" and urged the audience to join the fight against "this travesty upon justice."

Scrolls were presented to Dr. Hinkson and James Floyd marking the historic occasion when they swim from Garmy municipal beach on Beachhead day.

Resolutions in support of the steel strike, demanding passage of civil rights legislation in this Congress, and demanding action against the KKK, were adopted.

Around the Dial, Bob Lauter's column on radio, appears every day in the Daily Worker.

Defeat Jimcrow at Baltimore Theater

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—After a month of mass picketing the Maryland Theater has returned to its former policy of non-segregation. Last night, owner of the Maryland Theatre signed a written agreement with the Citizens Committee Against Segregation pledging to reopen the theater on the basis of ending Jimcrow. Representatives on the committee included NAACP, Interracial Fellowship, Young Progressives, Progressive Party and other groups. Members of the Communist Party were very active on the picket line throughout the struggle.

Supporting the picket line were three members of the cast of "War with the Army." Actors Equity issued a statement denouncing the "color line policy" of the Maryland Theater.

The Young Progressives were the most active militant force on the picket line which successfully fought and defeated the Jimcrow policy of the theater.

All progressive organizations in Baltimore hailed the victory at the Maryland Theater and prepared to launch a similar drive to force the Ford Theater to end its Jimcrow policy. The Maryland Theater is the only non-Jimcrow theater or movie house in Baltimore today.

Coal and Steel

(Continued from Page 3)

without a wage increase?"

"No, I wouldn't say that," he replied. "It depends on what happens in national negotiations."

Jones then stated that wage raises meant little to the men because they felt it would only bring higher prices. I was to discover that a great many steel workers had fallen for this National Association of Manufacturers' propaganda, although very few miners. And the Steel Union had done virtually nothing to refute this propaganda.

But an issue that drew an immediate strong response from steel as well as coal strikers was the demand for the shorter work week.

That was one of the main reasons, for example, that Jones expressed such vigorous opposition to a settlement such as at Ford's, and as, it was reported, was being proposed by Republic Steel. What Jones and other steel workers, I learned, were emphatically opposed to was an extension of contract for two and one-half years or any length of time. With the whole steel contract running out in April, 1950, any extension would make the raising of such issues as shorter hours at that time extremely difficult. The present strike is being conducted under a wage reopener.

But it is a deal similar to the one at Ford's, tying the workers' hands for a long time, which the steel trust is seeking as a minimum basis for settlement. That is what is behind their "soft" strike policy. If you want to hogtie a union, it is best not to arouse any resentment from the workers. Furthermore, the companies are seeking to keep their hands "clean," by eventually persuading the government to swing the Taft-Hartley injunction axe against the workers.

But that is also why there is a danger in the lack of the kind of strike mobilization which would involve all the workers in activity. An aroused and fully alert rank and file would make it next to impossible for the trusts to put over their company-unionizing schemes.

It is also one of the reasons that the latest issue of the United Mine Workers Journal warns that the placing of blind faith in government intervention is a "back-door approach to compulsory arbitration."

The miners, however, place no faith in anything but their own determination, proved in two generations of struggle, to "sit it out until the operators are ready to talk turkey."

Despite the criticisms hurled at

Robeson to Sing In Washington Thursday

Paul Robeson will make his first Washington appearance since Peekskill at Turner's Arena Thursday, with a personal assurance from Police Superintendent Robert J. Barrett that his songs will be heard without disturbance. Advance ticket sales indicate a near-capacity audience.

Leaders of Washington's Negro community, including many "in sharp disagreement" with some of Robeson's views, joined last night in a strongly-worded statement which "vigorously and without qualification" defended his appearance here.

Determined to forestall any repetition of Peekskill, a delegation from the Negro Freedom Rally Committee, sponsor of the meeting, this week visited Maj. Barrett and Senate District Committee Chairman Matthew W. Nealy. They offered the committee's full cooperation with municipal and federal authorities in the conduct of the meeting.

Maj. Barrett told the group he would instruct police to assist ushers in maintaining order during Robeson's appearance, and said any person in the audience designated by ushers as a trouble-maker would be removed from the hall.

Sen. Nooly indicated he would send a message to the rally, stating his position on Negro rights.

Winston C. Edwards, chairman of the Negro Freedom Rally Committee, hailed Maj. Barrett's stand and expressed confidence in the rally's success.

The statement on Robeson's appearance by Negro leaders was released last night by Charles H. Houston, Washington attorney; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, honorary president, National Association of Colored Women; Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology, Howard University, and W. C. Hueston, commissioner of education, I.B.P.O.E. of W. (Elks), a former Gary, Ind., judge.

The statement declared:

"There are many of us who find ourselves in sharp disagreement with the position this great concert artist has taken on certain issues. But we are united in affirming his inalienable right to speak and sing to all who wish to hear him."

Others who signed the statement include:

Rev. Stephen Gill Spottswood, president of Washington chapter, NAACP; Susie A. Elliott, dean of women, Howard University; Leslie S. Perry, national legislative representative, NAACP; Rev. C. T. Murray, pastor, Vermont Avenue Baptist Church; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, past director, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; Rayford W. Logan, William Lee Hansberry and Eugene C. Holmes, professors at Howard University; Joseph H. Reason, chief librarian, Howard University; Drs. C. Herbert Marshall, Amanda V. Gray and Thomas A. Williston; and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY).

the Steel Union leadership by the UMW for bowing to Truman fact-finding procedure, and despite the sharp differences between John L. Lewis and Murray, there is a strong bond in struggle between the rank and file of both unions. Many steel workers have been miners and vice versa. We'll talk about that bond and the growing recognition of the need to do something about it in the next report.

Leading Nazi Thanks Belgian Government

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (Telepress).—The wartime Nazi gauleiter of Cologne, Josef Grohe, has been returned to Germany by the Belgian government. At the border Grohe stated he had been "correctly handled by the Belgians."

Although Grohe was in custody for nearly two years to be tried for crimes against humanity, the forthcoming trial on a charge of being one of the outstanding leaders of the Nazi Party will be the first he has undergone. The right-wing Belgian Government relieved itself of the embarrassment of having to try Grohe, and in handing him over to West German authorities virtually guaranteed his eventual release.

MOVIE GUIDE

• • Excellent

CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS. A revival of a French classic with Francoise Rosay. Manhattan-Rialto.

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan-Park Avenue Theatre.

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious shortcomings, a pioneering film against Jim Crow. It can be seen at the following non-Loew's theaters. Manhattan—Superior. Brooklyn—College, Granada, Berkshire. Bronx—Square. Queens—Bayside, Corona, Bellaire, Roosevelt, Island, Garden.

I KNOW WHERE I'M GOING. A charming British comedy about a girl who knew her own mind, with Wendy Hiller. Manhattan-68 St. Playhouse.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT. A revival of a fine anti-Nazi movie with Frederic March and Margaret Sullivan. Manhattan-Trans-Lux Colony.

THE HEIRESS. William Wyler's fine screen treatment of the James novel, Washington Square, with intelligent performances by Olivia de Havilland and Montgomery Clift. Manhattan-Music Hall.

THE LAST STOP. The deeply moving Polish film about the women's section of the Auschwitz concentration camp. Manhattan-Apollo.

THIS LAND IS MINE. The story of a meek schoolmaster in a Nazi occupied country, with Charles Laughton. Manhattan-Pix.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan-Paris Theatre.

IT HAPPENED IN EUROPE. A Hungarian film about Europe's homeless children. Manhattan-World.

LONG IS THE ROAD. An often graphic account of the experiences of Jews in Europe. Manhattan-Stanley.

MONSIEUR VINCENT. A frequently moving story of a 17 century reformer, with an unusual performance by Pierre Fresnay. Manhattan-Art.

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan-Sutton.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan-Bijou.

THE ADVENTURES OF ICHABOD AND MR. TOAD. Disney's animation of The Wind in the Willows and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow. Manhattan-Mayfair.

THE PEDDLER AND THE LADY. A familiar story charmingly done by an Italian cast headed by Aldo Fabrizi. Manhattan-Little Cine Met.

THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama about a boy who sees a murder committed. Manhattan-Victoria, New Amsterdam.

Skip

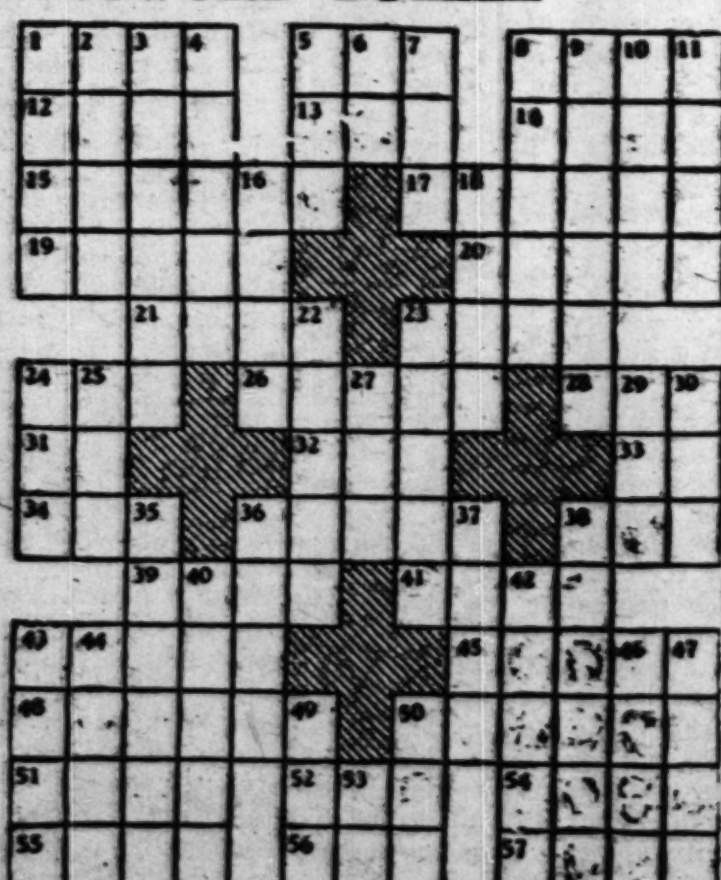
THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

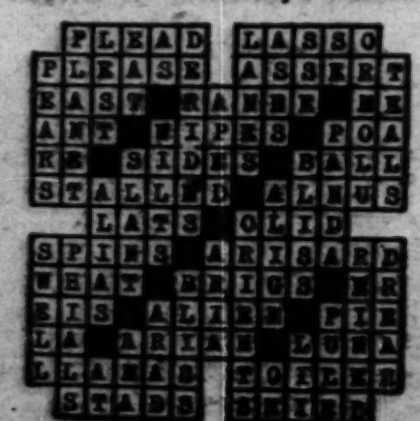
- 1-Male sheep (pl.)
- 5-Ship's journal
- 8-To close
- 12-Pertaining to a certain poem
- 13-A macaw
- 14-Bishop's cap
- 15-Upper house
- 17-Sudden sharp pain
- 19-To fish
- 20-Celestial being
- 21-Meadows
- 22-Woody plant
- 24-Year's old
- 26-Garment (pl.)
- 28-A color
- 31-Behold
- 32-Burmese measure
- 33-Sun god
- 34-Pronoun
- 36-Oral utterance (law)
- 38-Declare
- 39-Sharp
- 41-Cereal grass
- 43-Steps over fence
- 45-Thoroughfare
- 48-Girl's name
- 50-Cause
- 51-Calm
- 52-Time past
- 54-Musical sound
- 55-Sit for portrait
- 56-To pull
- 57-Arrow poison



VERTICAL

- 1-Genus of roses
- 2-Gulf off coast of Arabia
- 3-To blend
- 4-To climb
- 5-New Guinea seaport
- 6-Correlative of either
- 7-gun; slang
- 8-Polish
- 9-Craving
- 10-To incite
- 11-Weight of Eastern Asia
- 15-To rip
- 16-Armed conflicts
- 22-A goose
- 23-Singing voice
- 24-The fourth call
- 25-Obtained
- 27-To prohibit
- 29-Period of time
- 30-24 hours
- 32-Proficiencies
- 36-Part of hammer
- 37-Coin of Italy (pl.)
- 38-Period of year
- 40-To strike out
- 42-Raccoon like animal
- 43-Coarse hominy
- 44-Three
- 46-Accomplished
- 47-To cut after snick
- 48-To consume
- 50-Pust
- 53-To depart

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle



RADIO

WMCA — 570 kc.
WNBC — 680 kc.
WOR — 710 kc.
WJZ — 730 kc.
WNYC — 830 kc.

WINS — 1010 kc.
WEVD — 1230 kc.
WCBS — 880 kc.
WNEW — 1130 kc.
WILB — 1190 kc.

WHN — 1550 kc.
WNY — 1590 kc.
WOY — 1290 kc.
WQXR — 1550 kc.

MORNING

11:00-WNBC—We Live and Learn
WJZ—Modern Romances
WOR—News; Prescott Robinson
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger

11:15-WNBC—Dr. Paul
WOR—Tello-Test

11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—Against the Storm
WJZ—Buddy Rogers Show
WCBS—Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC—Lora Lawton
WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
WOR—Kate Smith
WNBC—News Report
WJZ—House party
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert

12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WNBC—Norman Brokenshire

12:30-WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Helen Trent
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show

12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday

1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Luncheon at Gardi's
WJZ—Baukhage Talking
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony

1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins

1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone

1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WNYC—Weather Report; News
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News, Record Review

2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason

2:30-WNBC—Today's Children
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WCBS—Nora Drake
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee

WQXR—Curtain at 2:30

2:45-WNBC—Light of the World
WCBS—The Brighter Day
WQXR—Musical Memory Game

3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Talk Your Way Out
WCBS—David Harum
WQXR—News, Music

3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House

3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WOR—Happiness Exchange
WJZ—Lodis He Seated
WCBS—Gary Moore Show

3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles
WJZ—Disk Date
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
WJZ—Galen Drake

4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas

4:30-WNBC—Lorenza Jones
WOR—Johnny Olsen
WCBS—News, Music
WJZ—Melody Promenade

4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes

5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—B-Bar-B Ranch
WJZ—The Yukon Play
WCBS—Galen Drake
WQXR—News; Today in Music

5:15-WNBC—Fortis Passes Life
WNYC—Sunset Serenade
WQXR—Record Review

5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Curley Bradley Show
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WQXR—Cocktail Time

5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WCBS—Eric Serareid
WJZ—News
WNYC—Reviewing Stand
WQXR—News; Music to Remember

6:15-WNBC—Sports
WJZ—Allen Frost
WOR—Bob Mason, Interviews
WCBS—Wayne Howell Show
WOR—News Reports

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Hollywood:

A Blatant Episode Of White Chauvinism

By David Platt

PATRONS OF THE Stanley Theatre in Bridgeton, New Jersey, recently were subjected to as blatant an episode of white chauvinism as anyone in the motion picture industry, notorious for its anti-Negro employment practices, ever has stooped.

Perpetrated in the name of exploitation (movie term for ballyhoo activities and ironically appropriate here), the "stunt" was reported in the reactionary trade journal *Motion Picture Herald* (Sept. 3) in as snide a manner as befits the mentality of Franco-loving publisher Martin Quigley.

The *Herald* reproduced a photograph of a group of "tattered" young Negroes engaged in nothing less than a watermelon-eating contest, part of the theatre's 18th anniversary Kiddie Party "celebration." And Mr. Quigley's caption, accompanying this slanderous photo, reports this as the brainchild of theatre manager Dan Dandrea, who beamed approvingly as "dark horses contended in a watermelon race."

The same page of the magazine, incidentally, carried another photo showing a stage full of young girls, Negro and white, vying for honors in a "Little Women" contest in a Richmond, California, theatre. Could it be that Mr. Quigley's sensitive soul didn't permit him to run the democratic photo without showing the white-supremacy occurrence?

Protests against this kind of exploitation and the Quigley brand of reporting should go to Theatre Manager Dandrea in Bridgeton and Martin Quigley at the *Motion Picture Herald*, 1270 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

SPANISH-SPEAKING people in New York are urged to be on guard against a Franco-made story of the Spanish Inquisition which is full of reactionary clerical propaganda. It is one of many Spanish movies now being released throughout Spanish-speaking communities. The hero of the film on the Inquisition is a Jew who falls in love with the painter El Greco's daughter, a Catholic. However the Grand Inquisitor is pictured as a fine, kind-hearted man who like all in the Church hierarchy are concerned only with the souls of non-Catholics. The old argument of the hierarchy, with which it has been washing the blood of the Inquisition off its hands, is put forward: that the Church had nothing to do with the burning of those who did not see things the way the hierarchy wanted them to. It was the work of the civil authorities. Thus, the Jewish hero is saved in a burst of mysticism when he becomes converted to Catholicism and gets the girl.

AS WAS TO BE EXPECTED Atlanta, Georgia's, censors passed Pinky, 20th Century Fox film on the Negro which for our money is about as potent as pink lemonade.

The New Yorker's John McCarten hit the nail on the head when he said of the picture: "... it is so chary of hurting anybody's feelings that, with the persistence of a Pangloss, it never fails to discover a brighter side to its most terrifying situations. We have mobs that mutter but do not molest, drunks who plot rape and then permit their quarry to escape, Negroes who know that, deep down under, most white folks are pretty fine people. All this tends to take the edge off a good many melodramatic scenes. ..."

SPEAKING OF 'Fox' films, the Granada Theatre in Kansas City which is part of the Fox Midwest Circuit is being sued for \$20,000 damages by Miss Gladys M. Burks and Solomon Cates, both Negroes, who charge they were refused admittance to the theatre because of "distinction as to color and race."

"INDIA LOOKS to the United States and its unofficial spokesman, the motion picture industry, to keep the nation properly advised of world events and the American film industry is doing this vital job very well." This comment was made by Sir T. Vyayavahacharya, former Prime Minister of the Cochin State of India and now one of India's top industrialists. Where did he say it? On the set of the Warner Bros. film *Rock Bottom*.

THE PILGRIM THEATRE in Boston which televised the World Series gave the house a real baseball-park touch by selling hot dogs and soft drinks.

BRANDON FILMS (1600 Broadway, N. Y.) announces that the Soviet film *Life in Bloom*, story of the famous Russian plant breeder and scientist Michurin, is now available in 16mm color and soundfilm for showing in schools, community halls, unions and clubs. *Life in Bloom* was written and produced by Alexander Dovzhenko with an original musical score by Dmitri Shostakovich. It deals with Michurin's struggle to place science in the service of humanity and is climaxed with his proof of the theory that environmental influences can be passed on from generation to generation through heredity.

Book Note

International Publishers has a new booklet which is most timely in connection with the opening of the current session of the U.N. It is *The USSR and World Peace*, by Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister and head of that country's delegation to the U.N. The price is 75 cents.

This volume includes the most important speeches delivered by Vyshinsky before the Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations, and at the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in June, 1949.

The speeches take up the question of atomic energy control and arms reduction; the Berlin crisis; U. S. intervention in Greece; the



Today's Films:

Disney's Charming 'Adventures Of Ichabod and Mr. Toad'

By Jose Yglesias

WALT DISNEY'S The Adventures of Ichabod and Mr. Toad, which opened Saturday at the Mayfair, is one of the happiest ventures in animation from the Disney

studio in quite a while. Held together only by a library shelf, it is composed of two long-time favorites of juvenile fiction, *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* of Washington Irving and *The Wind in the Willows* by Kenneth Grahame. Directed by Jack Kinney, Clyde Geronimi and James Algar. With Basil Rathbone, Bing Crosby, Eric Blore, Pat O'Malley, John Poylory, Colin Campbell. At the Mayfair.

There does not seem to be much point in searching for some kind of unity in this Disney product in order to explain our liking for it. But as the silken voices of Basil Rathbone and Bing Crosby, the narrators, explain—Ichabod Crane and Mr. Toad are both fabulous characters. Certainly they ought to delight children.

And Mr. Bing Crosby, casual

There is even less point in recounting the stories. Suffice it to say that Basil Rathbone, savoring the pear-shaped vowels of his diction, introduces one to Mr. Toad and his English friends, all of whom are still endeavoring to save Mr. Toad, an inveterate adventurer, from the folly of his ways. They do not succeed, of course, but the story, spiced with typical satire of British mannerisms and a few tunes, is still entertaining.

As ever, takes us to the Dutch colony that New York once was to show us the humorless schoolmaster and the buxom girls of the countryside. Ichabod's meeting with the headless horseman may still be as frightening to children as we remember it to be. But parents may well be able to explain it away.

Disney's artists have done a nice job with both stories. The colors of *The Wind in the Willows* are all muted, its lines soft. *Sleepy Hollow* is gayer, its country and village backgrounds colorful primitives. But Disney's "humans" remain as blank and insipid as ever.

The voices, among which we gratefully recognized Eric Blore's as Mr. Toad, are all fine. Mr. Rathbone does not join in the tunes with the Rhythmaires but Mr. Crosby most definitely does. There's really almost nothing to complain about in *The Adventures of Ichabod and Mr. Toad*. It's quite nice—almost colossal.

Books:

Two New Books on Music by Lazare Saminsky, Deems Taylor

By O. V. Clyde

THE AUTHOR of the first book listed above is a well-known prober of contemporary musical expression. In his newest work, he ranges up and down the entire American continent looking for signs of vital musical thought. His ideas are sharp in many instances, and confused by racist theories, in others.

He is not deceived by the big noises issuing from the advocates of modernism, the latest formalistic inventions of Stravinskyites and Schoenberg devotees do not awe

Living Music of the Americas, Lazare Saminsky. Crown Publishers. \$3.00.
Music to My Ears. Deems Taylor. Simon and Schuster \$3.00.

him in the least. He rebukes the sterilities of "manufactured musical newness" which he finds in Walter Piston, Roger Sessions (in his later stage) and William Schuman, "as well as in the 'later Stravinsky and Hindemith.'"

"Now we can see," he writes, "why all the imported recipes for calculated creation—the ultrachromatic tonal clusters of Schoenberg, the 'neo-Bachian' mechanized polyphony of Hindemith and the atonal, linear grist of Krenek, as well as the Stravinsky machine work, have reaped so good a harvest in North America."

He sees the welcome given to this modernistic blight explained by what he calls the "industrial mentality" in art, the "machine-producing of music for the church, school, movies, radio." But he is only half right. It is not the production of art on a mass scale

which foredooms it to defeat, but only such creation under the present social-economic conditions here.

SAMINSKY'S critique of modernism is essentially the same as that made by the Soviet Union's resolution on Music, though he does not relate the sickness of modernism in music to the social decadence of Western capitalism. His ears tell him the truth, however. He says of Stravinsky pretty much what Shostakovich said of him at the recent Waldorf-Astoria Peace Conference where the hoarse hooliganism of the anti-Semitic pickets was supported by the politer giggles of the pro-Stravinsky aesthetes in the universities and little reviews.

Saminsky is right in insisting that important music comes from moral feeling in a society genuinely experiencing something vital. He finds, as a result, that "even a brilliant imitator and fabricator such as Ravel or Stravinsky finds it impossible to recreate in a personal form the melodramatic patterns of a genius, those of Mozart, Schubert or Moussorgsky." He finds that Shostakovich's Leningrad Symphony, with all its weaknesses, "is much more an actuality, means

more to our American musical mind that Stravinsky and Hindemith." Let the anti-Soviet pygmies bawling the tremendously new and fertile audience-artist relationship under Socialism make the most of that statement coming from a musical and political conservative.

For the rest, the book makes much of the "blood" basis of Latin American music, and seeks to catalogue the immense musical productions south of the Rio Grande of which we are shamefully ignorant. Saminsky doesn't expect much of contemporary music. Quaintly enough, his folklorish schemes lead him to look for an American musical renaissance in the Northwest of the U. S. A.

DEEMS TAYLOR'S BOOK

collects his radio chats. He strives to make classical music seem less terrifying to the American philistines of the country clubs and middle classes. It is, I suppose, a worthy cause. But, the exposition of music's value becomes inevitably touched by the philistinism it seeks to enlighten. Perhaps, the trouble is that Taylor seeks to educate the middle class philistines instead of warring against them. He tries so hard to show that Mozart, Schubert, Beethoven, and the rest were really regular guys, as best as an educator hired by big business corporations, he dutifully slings his little pot of mud at the Soviet Union for taking an interest in the music of its composers. To Deems Taylor who knows of the ordeals faced by musicians here, this interaction of the Soviet people and their artists is tryanny. The irony is that in his musical judgments on modernism, he agrees with the Soviet Union.

A. B. Magil Teaches Course at School of Jewish Studies

A. B. Magil, noted writer and lecturer, who recently spent six months as a correspondent in Israel, will teach the course *Israel Today* at the School of Jewish Studies.

This course will deal with the history of Palestine, the economic, cultural and political situation in Israel today, Arab-Jewish relations, Israel and the Near East, American Jewry and Israel, and other aspects of life in the new state.

Israel Today will be given on Thursdays at 6:45, for a period of ten weeks beginning Oct. 13.

JEWISH HOLIDAY FILM TREAT
LOVE IS THE ROAD
AVILNA LEGEND
STANLEY 6445

Starts Wednesday:
in "SHAMED"
MARIA MICHI, Star of "Paisan"

Hollywood
STANLEY
CITY 1451

Don Quixote
HOPKINSON

THE LAST CHANCE
STORMY WATERS

YANKS ROLL HOME, 10-6

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Death in the Afternoon—And Evening

IT SEEMED ALMOST too lovely a day for the summary extinction of Brooklyn hopes. The balmy sun poured down on pre-game practice. The real fans compressed in the bleachers, five deep behind the politician-filled seats and sprawled on their stomachs along the runways (at four bucks a sprawl), cheered when the Dodgers took the field away from the gray-clad interlopers. The organ sprayed tender waltzes all over the premises. Forgive and forget and let's start all over today was in the air. Then Rex Barney started throwing the baseball to Campanella and Umpire Hubbard, hereinafter referred to in Brooklyn as Old Mother Hubbard, started intoning "Ball."

The game and the Series dragged to finale three hours later with Joe Page striking out everybody in sight. No wonder the Yankees won the pennant.

Bittersweet was the Brooklyn flavor. It was another harsh ending to dreams of finally going all the way, and at the same time a farewell, such as it was, to a gallant crew which had fought its way from behind to a pennant and furnished many a thrill en route. But what must be said must be said. Eliminating all the second guessing, the caprices of fortune and errant bounces, even weighing in the loss of Furillo, the underrated Yankees clearly emerged as the stronger baseball team. Does anyone remember our predictions? I said Brooklyn in five. Mardo, the reactionary, made it six.

Anyhow, the tension was over early, even if the game wasn't. Before anyone knew what had happened it was 5-0 and someone suggested that Stengel throw in Buxton and save Raschi for Opening Day. Then it got to be 10-1. Were we downhearted? Yes.

Dodger fans hung around grimly. There was no mass exodus, not from the bleachers anyhow. Hell, all we needed was one touch-down and a field goal.

Ripples of cautious hope arose in the 6th when Snider finally established connection with the ball and his double was followed by a walk to Robinson and Hermanski's single. This made the score 10-2 and then Brooklyn filled the bases with two out, Page on his feet in the bullpen and Casey Stengel, nervous by temperament, nervous. Here Manager Shotton gave the second guessers (and Raschi) something good to work on, sending to the plate Billy Cox, who hasn't looked at real pitching for a month and had only an anemic .220 average to show for his previous labors. On the bench untapped were Luis Olmo and Carl Furillo, who can't run but can swing a bat. Mr. Cox rifled the ozone.

They finally knocked Raschi out of there in the seventh, scoring four runs and bringing the tally up to a much more estimable 10-6.

When Hodges had touched home plate after his three run homer, the tired Vic Raschi had retired and No. 11 had taken the mound, my candidate for pich hitter of the previous inning, Olmo, came to bat. Needless to say, Joe Page and a tiring Raschi are in no way to be confused. As that incredible left arm unwound three times and threw three strikes, Olmo must have mused, "Who the hell does this guy think he is, Joe Page?"

As long as the Yanks had to win, nobody was sorry to see the aching, drawn, penicillin-ridden Joe DiMaggio finally get the fat of his bat on something. The first two times up he simply couldn't get the ball past Duke Snider. In the first the Duke leaped high to pick Joe's 400-foot drive off the top of the wall in furthest left center. In the third Joe changed his tactics and sent a short screaming liner to center which Snider plucked from the grassstops in miraculous style.

Came the fourth and a grim DiMaggio who could hardly be blamed if he had shouted "Catch this one, you so and so." Unless there happened to be someone named Snider sitting in the fifth row of the leftfield stands just inside the foul line, the Yankee Clipper had finally prevailed.

Ever wonder what the manager says when he comes out and talks to the pitcher and catcher and then returns to the dugout? I'll give you a very strong guess on Stengel's trip to the field in the 4th, when it was still a ballgame.

Two Dodgers were on base, two were out and Raschi had thrown two balls and no strikes to Marvin Rackley, with Roy Campanella on deck starting to unbuckle his shin-guards. Something like this: "I don't want Campanella up there. Never mind this left-handed-hitter-right-handed-hitter stuff. Pitch to Rackley." Raschi then said, "Oh," and proceeded to strike Rackley out.

WASHUP IMPRESSIONS: Outstanding Yankees (non-pitchers) over the Series were Bobby Brown and Tommy Henrich. For the Dodgers Roy Campanella was the man. He was tremendous and left the Yankees talking. Reese and Robinson held up their end. If you must go with one "Hero," say Joe

Win Series as Brown Slugs, DiMag HRs, Page KO's Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

The Box Score

New York(A)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Rizzuto, ss	3	2	0	3	3	0
Henrich, 1b	4	2	1	8	0	0
Berra, c	5	0	0	11	0	0
DiMaggio, cf	4	1	1	0	0	0
R. Brown, 3b	4	2	3	0	1	0
Woodling, lf	4	2	3	3	0	0
Mapes, rf	3	1	0	1	0	1
Coleman, 2b	5	0	2	1	0	0
Raschi, p	3	0	1	0	0	0
Page, p	1	0	0	0	1	0

Totals	36	10	11	27	5	1
Brooklyn(N)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Reese, ss	5	0	2	1	0	0
Jorgensen, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	0
Snider, cf	5	2	2	5	0	0
Robinson, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	1
Hermanski, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Hodges, 1b	5	1	2	9	1	0
Rackley, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Olmo, lf	1	0	0	2	0	0
Campanella, c	3	1	1	5	0	0
Barney, p	0	0	0	1	1	1
Banta, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Erskine, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hatten, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palica, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Minner, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
a-T. Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0
b-Cox	1	0	0	0	0	0
c-Edwards	1	0	1	0	0	0
d-Miksis	1	0	1	0	0	0

New York 203 111 000-10
Brooklyn 001 001 400-6

Runs batted in—DiMaggio 2, R. Brown 2, Coleman 3, Raschi, Reese, Berra, Hermanski, Robinson, Hodges 3; Brown scored on Robinson's error in 6th. Two-base hits—Campanella, Woodling 2, Snider, Coleman, Miksis; three-base hit—Brown; home runs—DiMaggio, Hodges. Sacrifices—Rizzuto, Mapes. Left on bases—New York 9, Brooklyn 9. Bases on balls—off Barney 6, Erskine 1, Raschi 4, Palica 1, Page 1. Struck out—By Barney 2, Raschi 7, Banta 2, Palica 1, Page 4.

Rout Skins

Washington 14 7 0 14-35
NEW YORK 14 10 21 0-45

Touchdowns: Roberts (3) Scott, Mullins, Fischer, Taylor (2), Stout, Crisler, Livingston.

IT PAYS TO WIN

Each Yankee player getting a full share will knock down a check for approximately \$5,800. The Dodgers settle for one about \$4,100.

events to four runs Saturday. Plays in right field where his defensive finesse would have helped. Hermanski, a leftfielder, tried to overpower the right field wall.

The Chandler edict to Jackie Robinson to "be good" and lay off the umpires, Robby's bitter comment that it's only when a colored player is involved opinions about an umpire's decisions are blown up out of all proportion, that "if it were a white player you'd hear nothing about it." And the New York Post pompously displaying Chandler's warning as its main sport story on the back page (Chandler named a Post writer as one of the three official scorers for the Series, with a nice little check of \$400 involved)! . . . The generally friendly feeling and subtle badinage between members of the two teams, fellow athletes with respect for each other. . . .

doubled against the right field boards, Mapes sacrificed him to third, and Kid Coleman, who gets the boys around somehow, grounded out to Hodges as Woodling whizzed in.

With Carl Erskine working the sixth the Yankees wound up their scoring for the series, making three more to bring the total to 10-1. Henrich, placing the ball perfectly to cross up the Dodger defenses, singled to left after Rizzuto walked and with runners on second and third, Berra's fly scored Phil with the first tally of the inning.

Brown, who also distinguished himself with a perfect

batting record as a pinch-hitter in his first world series against Brooklyn in 1947, then whammed a triple to score Henrich and he came in himself when Robinson, taking the relay, threw wildly to the plate.

What made it all official was that on this glorious day of triumph for the Yankees, even the old Yankee Clipper, Joe DiMaggio, got into the act with a towering home run to the leftfield stands in the fourth inning.

It wasn't a run that made any real difference in the final reckoning. His mates had taken care of that in very professional fashion in the first three innings by piling up a 5 to 0 lead, all of the tallies having been scored with two men out.

The Yankees, going into this one as if they meant to wind it up in a hurry, took a two run lead in the first. They cashed in on Rex Barney's wildness, Rizzuto and Henrich getting on with walks. Then Barney threw into center field trying to pick Rizzuto off base and the runners moved to second and third.

DiMaggio, getting what was then his longest blow of the Series, smashed a liner to Snider just against the center field wall, scoring Rizzuto. Henrich, who had moved to third, came in on a single by Brown, the medical student from Tulane, who wound up as the leading Yankee regular of the Series.

But the crusher inning was the third when it looked as if Barney would get out without difficulty. Snider, the hitting goat of the Series, robbed DiMaggio with a catch right at grass top. He stuck out his glove and almost tumbled, but hung onto the ball.

SCORING MOUNTS

Brown drew a walk and Woodling singled him to third. Mapes walked to load the bases and Coleman, one of the most dependable batters of the Series, singled to left to send in Brown and Woodling.

'They Had It'—Shotton;

'Write About Joe'—Stengel

Sad were the 'Dodgers and hilarious the Yankees as they poured to the dressing rooms through the same runway under old Ebbets Field when it was all over. Burt Shotton said simply, "They have a little bit more of what it takes in a World Series. But we never quit. They had to go down to the last out to beat us."

Roy Campanella, who strengthened his stature as the game's outstanding catcher, moaned, "We didn't do enough hitting when it counted." Peewee Reese said, "The Yanks were great. I knew we couldn't stop Joe DiMaggio for-

That was the end of it for Barney. Jack Banta, who relieved him, was greeted with a single by Raschi that scored Mapes.

The Dodgers struck back for one in the 6th on a double by Snider, walk to Robinson and single by Hermanski. Raschi fanned pinch hitter Cox to end the frame.

But in the 7th, with one away, Jorgensen walked, Snider singled, Robinson brought in the third Dodger run with a long fly, Hermanski walked and Hodges cracked a three run homer. In came Page and out went the Dodgers. After fanning Olmo to end that inning he yielded a one out single to Edwards in the 8th, then got Reese to hit into a doubleplay. And of course, in the 9th, he fanned the side.

It was the third time the Yanks had met and conquered the Dodgers. They did it in '41 and '47.

It was four games to one but the Dodgers lost no lustre. They were a game club simply out-classed.

Brown Top Yankee, Reese Led Dodgers

When the mathematicians finished, it was Bobby Brown of the Yanks with the highest batting average of the regulars. He hit .500 in the four games he played, six for twelve, including a double and two triples and five runs batted in, another top figure. Gene Woodling, who played the last three games, was the only other Yank over .300, with four for ten, or .400. Coleman, was second in rbis with four.

Peewee Reese, with .316 and Gene Hermanski with .308, were the top Dodger batters. Hodges led the rbi men with 4, while Reese, Robinson, Hermanski, Olmo and Campanella had two each.

ever." Rex Barney said, "I just couldn't get the ball where I wanted. I wasn't nervous or tight."

In the Yankee dressing room, the graying DiMaggio was the center of attention. "You're a real champ, Joe," said Tommy Henrich, and added to reporters, "There's a guy with real guts." DiMaggio, 18 pounds underweight, said he was off to a "long rest in San Francisco." Then slipping his arm around his eight-year-old son he smiled, "No homer I ever hit gave me more satisfaction."

"Joe was the inspiration," said Stengel, "Everybody was great, but write about him."